THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 152. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870 DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

MORE DICKENS MEMORANDA.

Story of the "Cheeryble Brothers."

"Female Regatta" Sensation.

Escape of Holden the Forger.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DEAD NOVELIST.

"Mr. Dickens and the Cheeryble Brothers."

To the Editor of the Chicago Republican:—As almost everything connected with the late Charles Dickens and the principal characters in his works is interesting just now, I will relate what I heard from a Manchester gentleman as long ago as the year 1823, of the brothers William and Daniel Grant of that place, the undoubted originals from whom he drew the "Cheeryble Brothers." The Grants were the sons of a calico printer, who was either a careless or in different workman, and on one occasion his employers returned an imperfect piece on his hands, merely charging him however, with the cost of the materials. Not knowing what to do with it, he sent his boys out into the country to try to sell it. They succeeded so well, that their father bought "more of the same sort," and sent them off again. This was the origin of the great house of William and Daniel Grant. The brothers were greatly attached to each other, and had such confidence in each other's integrity and good judgment, that their business went on very smoothly. Their views and feelings, too, were so similar; that it seemed as though they were actuated by one impulse. Once when William was in London, he made the acquaintance of a Sir Robert Grant, who was engaged in some benevolent enterprises with which London, bad though it is, has always abounded. In the course of a morning's walk, they visited a school for poor children, that so interested William Grant that he examined everything very minutely, and inquired how it was sustained. Sir Robert replied that the school had a small permanent fund, but that its managers had sometimes occasion to ask the aid of their friends. "I think it is a most excellent institution," said the Manchester gentleman, "and should like to leave it a mark of my approbation." He immediately drew an order on his banker for £50 (500 pounds sterling), and gave it to the Superintendent. As he was about to take his leave, he said, "But stop, if I should go home and tell my brother what I have done, I am sure he would be very much dissatisfied if I had not left it a mark of his approbation also." He then drew another order for a like amount, "which you will understand is from my brother Daniel," he said.

In reading "Nicholas Nickleby," before I had half got through his description of the "Cheeryble Brothers," I felt quite sure that the Grants had sat for their portraits, and in a few weeks an article from *Chambers' Journal* made my convictions doubly sure. It is the opinion of those who know the history of these noble men, that Dickens has rather under than overrated their characters.

A Little History.

In the first instance when Chapman & Hall were the publishers of Dickens, they declined, just after the publication of "Martin Chuzzlewit," to advance him the sum of £1000, which he wanted for his journey to Italy. The result was that Dickens applied to and obtained the money of Bradbury & Evans, the well-known publishers of *Punch*, to whom he at once transferred his business. Subsequently he had a difficulty with that firm, growing out of some matters connected with his separation from Mrs. Dickens, and went back to Chapman & Hall, who remained his publishers to the time of his death. By declining to make that small advance of £1000—small for a man like Dickens—Chapman & Hall must have lost at least £50,000. The fact is that "Martin Chuzzlewit" didn't sell so well as the previous works of Dickens, and they began to lose their confidence in him. Moreover, the great *Times* had just published an elaborate comparison between Dickens and Thackeray, in which the palm was given to Thackeray. Chapman & Hall looked upon this as little short of a *coup de grace* for Dickens, and concluded they didn't want much more stock in him. To be sure the distinguished author had made two or three fortunes for them, but what of that? Such is life.

Dickens a Unitarian.

Dickens was never formally connected with any religious sect, but his rule was to worship with the Unitarians. While living in London he attended one of their places of worship regularly, and had a family pew there.

A DANGEROUS MADMAN.

A Lunatic Loose and Exceedingly Fierce.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday forenoon, says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday, a colored lunatic by the name of Gaines, at Longview, rent the iron bars of his cell, and beating down with his frantic strength all opposition, escaped. Gaines is a farmer, and resided formerly near Cleves, in the western part of this county, on the line of the I. and C. Railroad. He is a man of powerful muscle. For the last two or three months he has been very manageable. Whenever he has been given work he has done it cheerfully. Much of his time has been spent in the garden, working on the Longview premises. It was thought he was nearly well. Day before yesterday morning some fury seemed to take possession of him. He became unmanageable—manifestly dangerous. His attendants succeeded in enticing him into a cell, with iron grated windows, where he was at once locked up. The thundering of his feet at the door the attendants counted only as so much helpless rage. Such a thought as his breaking out did not enter their minds. For him iron bars were as withes to the giant who bore on his back the gates of Gaza. How he broke them is a wonder to all, but that he made room for his escape was ocularly demonstrated. Out he dashed, with a maniac fire blazing and flashing from his red, glaring eyes. A couple of attendants stood in his way, and tried to prevent his escape. They were as children before the hammer-like blows of his fists. Another attendant ran to the help of these two, and was stretched senseless, with a gash in his head, from the stroke of a short club the maniac had gathered up. By this time no one was disposed to stand in the way of the madman. He escaped, and was soon out of sight. Yesterday evening he had not been even taken or captured. It is supposed he has gone to his old home, near Cleves.

EXIT HOLDEN?

Holden, the Forger and Bigamist, Gives his Guards the Slip and Escapes.

The old saying that money can do anything has been again verified in the case of Holden, who has been arrested and under charges that would certainly have sent a poor, friendless vagrant in irons to jail, which in his case merely detained him at home with the company of a polite attendant, with little or no restraint upon his liberty. The charges against this man were of a more serious nature than yet made public and were withheld from the public eye by request of parties claiming to be his friends, but who know at the same time that he had been indulging in the most reckless expenditures, purchasing a $1700 set of jewelry, gold watches, costly furniture, importing his cigars from Havana, his wine from Europe, even up to the day of his arrest. Charge after charge were brought against this pet of society, each one clearly substantiated; then he applied for delay; his bail is fixed at a mere nominal sum—$1500. After he had run around the city yesterday vainly endeavoring to get his bail, he returned home under close guard. This morning he was ordered to jail for safe keeping, but when the constable went into his room about 8 o'clock to secure his delicate prisoner, he found J. H. Holden had "gone where the woodbine twineth," leaving his respective wives and creditors and victims to mourn his absence. Thus endeth another farce of punishing a fashionable vagrant. A reward is offered for his recapture, but good-by Holden!—*Kansas City Bulletin, June 23.*

A CRASH IN BROOKLYN.

Fall of the Hamilton Avenue Market—One Person Killed and Others Injured—Children in the Ruins—A Horrible Sunday Scene.

Brooklyn was the scene of another calamity yesterday morning, resulting in the immediate death of one child, and the injuring of another to such an extent that it cannot recover. The accident was caused by the falling of Hamilton Market, situated at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Van Brunt street. The building is of brick, two stories in height, and was covered over with what is termed a self-supporting roof. It was partly occupied as a market, and the basement was used for stores, but all the latter were empty except the corner one, which was used as a liquor store by A. Cunningham. About 7:15 o'clock a loud crash was heard in the vicinity, and soon after a dense volume of dust ascended in the air. The people flocked to the scene, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed.

CHILDREN FOUND IN THE RUINS.

On looking among the *debris* on the Van Brunt street side, two little children were found partly covered with brick and mortar. They were soon extricated, and proved to be the children of Mr. Edward Mullen, a tailor living in Hamilton avenue, opposite the market. The elder child, Isabella, was about 12 years of age, and was badly cut and battered about the face and head. She died about an hour or two after she was taken out. The other child, Theresa, is about 6 years of age, is badly bruised about the body and cut on the head. She cannot recover.

STATEMENT OF THE AGENT.

Mr. Keran O'Brien, the agent of the market, states that the building is owned by Mr. S. R. St. John, No. 121 Clinton street, and others. It was built by Jacob Frost in the year 1856, who also built and owned Atlantic Market, both being built on the same plan. Hamilton Market was worth before the accident about $30,000; and in the event of its being repaired is damaged to the extent of $20,000 at least. It was sold by Mr. Frost to the present owners, and was used by the Health authorities as a cholera hospital during the prevalence of that disease some years ago. It was afterwards turned into a cracker bakery, and finally converted into a market again. It was insured against fire for its full value in the Imperial and other insurance companies, but there was no fire there at the time. The accident took place about 7:15 yesterday morning, when more than two-thirds of the building fell with a terrible crash. The supposition is that the rear wall gave way, part of which was built on piles. The building was examined several times by competent builders, all of whom pronounced it safe. The owners intended to make a five-story building of it in September next, and had no doubt whatever of its entire safety.—*N. Y. World this morning.*

A FEMALE REGATTA.

The Sensation of the Season—Some of the Girls Preparing for the Contest—What the Pittsburg Oarsmen Think of the Matter.

Some weeks ago, says the Pittsburg *Commercial* of Saturday, under the head of an "Aquatic Sensation," was published an item to the effect that a young lady of this city proposed to enter the aquatic lists. Since that time efforts have been made to arrange a race, and at last it appears that there is to be a female contest on the upper Monongahela course.

The Nonpareil Club of this city give a picnic at Glenwood Grove on the 16th of July, and offer as a prize to the best female oarswoman a lady's elegant gold watch and chain. Three girls have already signified their intention to compete for the prize, and two of them are already preparing for the contest. Their names are Miss Lotta McAlees, Miss Sheridan, of the South Side, and Miss Miller, of Soho. Word has been sent to the young lady that the McKee Club proposes to put in the field, and it is probable that there will be other contestants.

Miss McAlees and Miss Sheridan have already commenced practising, and one of them on Thursday evening rowed about in a scull boat, handling the oars gracefully and skilfully.

Some of the oarsmen deprecate the movement, and say that it is calculated to make the manly art of rowing a burlesque, and bring it into disrepute. One of them, on this ground, refused to allow Lotta the use of his scull boat.

Others think that the girls have a perfect right to enter the aquatic lists if they see fit to, and say they will do all in their power to make the race a success.

The race will be over the upper Monongahela course, at Glenwood, and will probably be one mile, a half mile to the stake boat and return, so that an excellent opportunity will be had for viewing the entire contest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sullivan Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

This morning James Mahoney and James Clegget were arraigned for the murder of Policeman Dennis Sullivan, and entered pleas of not guilty. District Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert intended to try the case this morning, knowing that if they did not it would go off until fall, but Mr. O'Byrne, representing the prisoners, applied for a continuance, because the killing was of so recent occurrence, having taken place on the 12th inst., and the matter had assumed such magnitude since he had begun to investigate it, involving, as it did, the life of his clients, that he had not yet been able to prepare his defense.

Mr. Hagert earnestly opposed this motion, on the ground that if the continuance were granted until fall there was no telling what might become of the witnesses for the prosecution, and the Commonwealth's case would be greatly damaged.

Mr. O'Byrne said that if the trial was postponed it would be to the disadvantage of his clients, for they would have to lie in prison all that time.

Mr. Hagert took another view of the matter, and thought the prisoners would reap benefit from any delay, for by lapse of time the Commonwealth's witnesses would lose interest in it and become cold, and all the feeling would drift over to the side of the accused.

After consulting with Judge Paxson, Judge Ludlow said that in so serious a case, endangering the life of a citizen, the Court would not force trial before the accused had time to prepare the defense, and the continuance was allowed.

The Nagle Homicide.

The case put upon trial was that of Thomas Hill (colored), charged with the murder of John G. Nagle, a German baker, in Letitia street, on the evening of March 9th. The facts of the case, as presented by the Commonwealth, were fully developed in the trial of George Black (colored), in May, for this murder.

It is alleged that at half-past 6 o'clock in the evening Nagle was walking across Letitia street, when Black suddenly came from an alley and walked against him. A quarrel ensued, in which Black knocked Nagle down and ran away. Hill, who had been standing at a doorway near by, stepped out, and as Nagle was rising from the ground he knocked him down again, causing his head to come in violent contact with an iron grating in the sidewalk and then kicked him on the head, inflicting such injuries to the brain as deprived him of consciousness from that instant and caused his death. The case is yet on trial.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Death of the Earl of Clarendon.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

The Cork Riots Renewed.

Severe Storm in Pennsylvania.

The Great Fire at Reading.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Clarendon.

A cable despatch published elsewhere announces the sudden death in London yesterday of the Right Honorable George William Frederick Villiers, K. G., G. C. B., P. C., third Earl of Clarendon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Earl Clarendon was born January 12, 1800, and had therefore advanced well into his seventy-first year at the time of his death. His father, the late Honorable George Villiers, was a brother of the second Earl of Clarendon, to which title he succeeded in 1838.

At an early age he entered the diplomatic service, and subsequently was employed in the civil service both in Ireland and abroad. His first preminent position was that of British Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, which he filled from 1833 to 1839. From 1839 to 1841, under Lord Melbourne's administration, he was Lord of the Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; on January 3, 1840, he was made a Privy Councillor, and in 1846 President of the Board of Trade. From 1847 to 1852 he held the responsible position of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In February, 1853, he was appointed Foreign Secretary for the first time, and three times thereafter was called to fill the same high office. England was just entering upon the memorable struggle with Russia, and he was called upon to direct the difficult negotiations with France, Austria, Prussia and Turkey, which preceded the Crimean war. In February, 1855, on the fall of Lord Aberdeen's Ministry, he was requested by the late Earl Derby, upon whom devolved the task of forming a new ministry, to retain his office. Earl Derby failed, however, to get a cabinet together; and Lord Palmerston succeeded him, under whom Earl Clarendon remained in office as Foreign Secretary until the retirement of his chief in 1858.

In that capacity he was called upon to sign the treaty of Paris which in the spring of 1856 brought the struggle in the East to an end. In 1864 he entered Lord Palmerston's second cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and again on November 3, 1865, was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, remaining in office until the retirement of his colleagues in June, 1866. When Mr. Gladstone came into power in November, 1868, Earl Clarendon was appointed Foreign Secretary for the fourth time, holding the position at the time of his death. During his last incumbency he completed the negotiation of the celebrated treaty with this country for the settlement of the Alabama claims which had been commenced by his predecessor, the present Earl Derby, then Lord Stanley, and Reverdy Johnson, our Minister at that time.

The late Earl was descended from the brother of the famous George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favorite of James I, and on his mother's side from the equally famous Edward Hyde, Lord Clarendon, who was the grandfather of two Queens of England. He was therefore a grandee of the very highest rank, and possessed a family standing and influence which was on a par with his high official position. He was a brother of the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, the celebrated free-trade advocate, was made a Knight of the Garter in 1849, and for many years was Chancellor of the Queen's University, Ireland.

The public career of Lord Clarendon, extending as it did through a full half century, has been one of the most honorable and honored in the annals of British statesmanship. It was in 1820, before he had attained his majority, that he entered the diplomatic service as an attache to the British embassy at St. Petersburg. When, in December, 1838, he became Earl of Clarendon, on the death of his uncle, he resigned his position at the Spanish court, and entered the House of Lords with a brilliant future before him. Endowed with all the most desirable gifts of fortune, in the shape of wealth, rank, and influential associations, and eminently qualified for his new field of labor by an experience of twenty years in the field of diplomacy, he was soon enabled to assume a leading position in the House of Lords, and in less than a year was fully launched upon one of the most evenly successful careers of modern times by being invited to a seat in the Cabinet. But his life was far from being one of elegant and honorable ease. When, in 1846, he was appointed by Lord Russell President of the Board of Trade, he had a difficult task to deal with in consolidating the results of the great commercial revolution which had been produced by the repeal of the Corn Laws. While acting as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he had a still more difficult task on his hands, but he acquitted himself creditably in the crisis in Irish affairs which then prevailed; and, although he failed to conciliate the people of Ireland, he won increased reputation at home, and received the order of the Garter as an acknowledgment of his services.

In the management of the foreign relations of England just previous to and during the Crimean war, he encountered perhaps the most difficult and thankless task that ever fell to his lot. Party spirit ran high at the time, and even John Bright, who has for nearly two years sat in the same Cabinet with him, assailed his policy unmercifully at the time, on one occasion remarking, with a bitter sneer:—

"Lord Clarendon has told us that Europe was standing on a mine and did not know it. I do not know that he is much more acute than other people, but I can fancy that Lord Clarendon, by the blunders of his negotiations, and the alliances he has endeavored to form, has placed this country on a mine far more dangerous and destructive than that upon which he thinks Europe was placed by the colossal power of Russia."

Yet the circumstance that Lord Derby, the Tory leader, desired to retain him in the Cabinet which he found it impossible to organize in 1855, and that Lord Palmerston kept him at the head of the Foreign office on coming into power after Derby's failure, was an indication of the manner in which he managed to conciliate, if not entirely to satisfy all parties, and to render England what she so often has been—a unit in her treatment of foreign nations in time of trouble and war. On his third retirement from the foreign office, in 1866, Lord Derby again, as a testimony to his diplomatic skill, invited him to retain his position after the radical change in the ministry, but a second time was met with a refusal. Earl Clarendon's treatment of the questions at issue between Great Britain and this country has not rendered him altogether popular with us, but his position on the Alabama claims question was simply dictated by the almost unanimous sentiment of the leading statesmen of England, and when he had such a weak specimen of an immature diplomatist to deal with as Reverdy Johnson, it was not surprising that his own views prevailed throughout the negotiation, and that the treaty, commenced while Lord Stanley was at the head of the British Foreign Office, was a complete surrender on the part of the United States. The Senate, however, promptly repudiated Mr. Johnson's course, and Lord Clarendon subsequently handled the Alabama claims and other questions at issue with this country in a manner rather more reserved than before. Since Mr. Motley's appointment to the English mission, the only important question affecting the two countries which received attention was that touching upon naturalization, and the treaty successfully negotiated by him last month with Lord Clarendon was one of more than usual importance, as it sets at rest questions which have been at issue for nearly a century, which have actually involved the two countries in war, and which have been the almost uninterrupted source of trouble, even in time of peace. As the new treaty is based upon the American theory of allegiance, and is a practical abandonment of the English policy, its negotiation was as creditable to Lord Clarendon's liberal statesmanship as it is satisfactory to the people of the United States.

Lord Clarendon, in 1839, married Lady Katharine Grimston, a daughter of the Earl of Verlam and a widow at the time, and is succeeded in the title and estates of the earldom by his son Edward Lord Hyde, born in February, 1846.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

English Cotton Receipts.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—The total receipts of cotton from all parts for the week ending June 24 have been 36,000 bales; of this all but 1000 bales came from the United States. The amount of American cotton on hand here is estimated at 463,000 bales, and there are besides 108,000 bales of American at sea bound to this country.

Death of an Eminent Surgeon.

EDINBURGH, June 27.—Surgeon Lyme, of the Edinburgh University, died here suddenly yesterday afternoon.

Death of the Earl of Clarendon.

LONDON, June 27.—The Earl of Clarendon died quite suddenly yesterday. He was attacked with diarrhœa on Friday. He was seventy years old.

The Lancaster Strikers.

Some of the proprietors of cotton mills in Lancashire have acceded to the advance in wages demanded by the operatives. Others still hold out against the strikers.

The House of Commons Contested Election.

The election for a member of the House of Commons for Bristol, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the ejection of Robinson, has undoubtedly resulted in the choice of Kirkman D. Hodgson, the Liberal candidate, although the result has not yet been officially announced. Notwithstanding the large Liberal majority usually cast in Bristol, the Tories threaten to contest the election on the ground of fraud and corruption. The nominations were made on Friday, amid much confusion and some violence.

The Cork Riots.

CORK, June 27.—The riots broke out here again yesterday, and several houses were assailed. Quiet, however, was soon restored, and many arrests were made.

GERMANY.

The Drought in Germany.

BERLIN, June 27.—The drought has been severe throughout Germany. Advices from all quarters report crop prospects very discouraging.

The Assault on the American Minister at Leipsic.

LEIPSIC, June 27.—Alvah Lake, of Memphis, Tenn., has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for committing an assault on the American Consul.

ITALY.

The Brigand Excitement.

FLORENCE, June 27.—The *Independensea* denies the report published lately of an Anglo-Italian note to the Greek Government on the subject of brigandage.

Anniversary of the Battle of Solferino.

Forty thousand people assembled on the field of Solferino on Friday, the 24th, the anniversary of the battle, to witness the ceremony of dedicating the monument to the memory of the soldiers who fell there. The proceedings, which were very interesting, were conducted by Col. Haye on the part of the French and Colonel Pollak on the part of the Austrians. Among the great numbers present were Princes Humbert and Savoy-Caraignon, of Italy. In the evening a grand banquet was held, at which pacific and appropriate toasts were exeganged by the representatives of various European powers.

FRANCE.

Death of Armand Barbes.

PARIS, June 27.—Armand Barbes, the French politician and political writer, died yesterday, aged sixty-one years.

The Emperor's Health.

Exaggerated reports of the Emperor's illness continue, but they are probably circulated merely to influence the Bourse.

The Orleans Princes.

The Emperor has intimated that the time has not yet arrived to grant the petition of the Orleans princes. He adds that he will urge the removal of restraints whenever it is safe and proper to do so.

PARIS, June 27.—Prince Napoleon has returned to this city.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 27—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞@92¾ for account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90; and of 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 88. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19¼; Illinois, 113; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; middling uplands, 10@10⅛d.; middling Orleans, 10⅛@10⅜d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

California Wheat, 10s. 7d. Corn, 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d.

LONDON, June 27.—Tallow dull; Sugar quiet; Whale Oil dull; Linseed Oil dull; Spirits Turpentine dull; common Rosin firm, refined quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 27—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝, and for account at 92⅝. American securities easier; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 90¼; 1865, old, 89⅞; 1867, 89⅛. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—1:30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Lard firm at 70s. Bacon 56s. for Cumberland cut.

FRANKFORT, June 27.—U. S. 5-20s opened firm at 96⅛@96¾.

PARIS, June 27.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72f. 40c.

HAVRE, June 27.—Cotton opened firm at 117f. both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, June 27.—Petroleum opened firm.

FROM THE STATE.

The Great Fire at Reading.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, June 27.—The destruction of the new car works of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, located to the north of the upper station, at this place, has thrown out of employment some five hundred men, most of whom have large families. The fire burned fiercely throughout yesterday, and still to-day there is a dense mass of smoke issuing from the ruins. The building, which was erected in 1865, cost $130,000, and nothing but the bare walls now remain. A great portion of these will have to be taken down, as the intense heat has transformed the stone into lime. The loss will not be so severe as was at first imagined, but will even then foot up somewhere in the neighborhood of $125,000. The building covered a space of 700 by 165 feet, and was the largest of the kind hereabouts. This is the third shop that the company has lost. The fire originated in the vicinity of the oil room, and it is believed that it was the result of spontaneous combustion. The company, it is understood, will immediately proceed to re-erect the works.

Storm in Fulton County.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Pa., June 27.—A very severe storm occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied with rain and hail. It came from the north and swept through the valley. About one-half of the roof of the Court House was torn off and carried some distance. The new Methodist Episcopal church was very much injured, and the walls at both ends removed from the foundation.

FROM THE WEST.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 27.—Almost all the city churches united with the delegates to the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at the demonstration held in the Academy of Music last evening. The building was crowded to overflowing long before the hour for the services. A second meeting was organized in the Third Presbyterian Church, which was soon crowded, and thousands were unable to gain admittance at either place.

George H. Stuart made the concluding prayer, after which the President briefly and feelingly addressed the convention.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces do now adjourn, to meet in Washington in 1871, at the call of the Executive Committee.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, June 27, 1870.

Last week closed on a very easy money market, and although considerable sums are being shipped to the West, there is an ample supply at the banks to satisfy all demands, with good balances lying over, for which merely nominal rates are being asked. General trade is very languid, and the demand for money comparatively quiet. On call loans the rate is 3@4 per cent., according to the collaterals offered. Discounts are rather more active, but rates continue at about 5@6 per cent., with a slight advance on three or four months' paper.

Gold was quiet but decidedly strong, the sales opening at 111⅛, advancing to 112¼, and closing about noon at 111¾.

Government bonds show a more active movement to-day, and prices have fully regained the loss of Saturday, with the exception of currency 6s, which show a falling off of ¼.

Local stocks were quite active and fairly steady. State loans sold at 109¾ for the sixes, second series, and at 112⅝ for the third series. In city sixes there were sales of the new bonds at 100½.

Reading Railroad was neglected. We quote at 53·44@53½. Pennsylvania was in good demand, with sales at 57⅝@57¾. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 58@58⅛, Philadelphia and Erie at 20½@20⅝, Camden and Amboy at 119, and Minehill at 53⅝.

In canal shares there were sales of Schuylkill preferred at 17¾, s. o. 34¼ was offered for Lehigh, without sales.

Te balance of the list was very quiet but steady. A small sale was made of Germantown Railroad at 30.

—The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad passes through one of the most valuable and densely populated agricultural sections of the State of Pennsylvania. The counties of Snyder and Mifflin, which are traversed by it, are among the oldest and richest in the State, and with the advantages that the road will afford for sending produce of every description to market, it cannot fail to command an immense trade. Independently of their agricultural wealth, it is well known that Mifflin and Snyder counties contain large and valuable deposits of iron ores which are almost wholly undeveloped, and which cannot be developed except by this road. It is believed, indeed, by competent experts who have made careful examination, that this is one of the most important and valuable undeveloped iron sections of the Union. On the north side of the valley, and convenient to the railroad, there is a long chain of limestone hills which contain enough lime for the manufacture of iron to the end of time. With these advantages, it is believed that the completion of the Sunberry and Lewistown Railroad will result in the creation of one of the greatest iron manufacturing interests in the United States. This road is the shortest route from Pittsburg to New York, a fact that will undoubtedly secure for it the bulk of the anthracite coal trade, and also enable it to command the large and growing trade in bituminous coal, used in the Eastern market extensively for making gas and other purposes. The section traversed by the road contains immense forests of pine, oak, hemlock and other valuable timber which can be brought to market by no other means. In order to complete and equip the road the company has put upon the market its first mortgage bonds to the amount of $1,300,000, bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, payable in twenty years, and free of State and United States taxes. These bonds are issued in denominations of $1000, $500, and $200, and are offered at 90 by William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street. The security is considered first-class, and the low price at which the bonds are selling, together with the high rate of interest, make them particularly desirable for those who wish to invest capital or to exchange Government securities for something that will produce larger returns.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Pa 6s, 2d se.	109¾	50 sh Leh VR.	b5wn 58⅛
$1000 do. 2d ser.	112¾	366 do	..ls. 58
$800 City 6s, New.		14 do	58⅛
c&p.	c. 100¾	100 do	58
$1000 N Penna 7s	89	20 do	.s60. 58⅛
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89	89¾	200 sh Read R	..ls. 53·44
$1000 Perkiomen bs.	80	100 sh Phil & E R.	c. 29½
61 sh C & A R.	.ls. 119	100 do	.b60. 29⅝
77 sh Penna R.	.ls. 57⅞	200 do	...s.c. 29¾
465 do	.ls. 57¾	100 do	.s60. 29⅝
225 do	.ls. 57⅝	100 sh Sch N Pf.	s60. 17¾
500 do	..ls. b5. 57½	26 sh Minehill R.	.. 53¾
100 do	.b5. 57¾	100 sh Ger Pass R.	.c 30

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·10 A. M.	111¾	10·02 A. M.	111¾
10·13 "	111¾	11·20 "	111¾
10·15 "	111¾	11·15 "	111¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@117¾; do., 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1864, 110⅝@110⅞; do. 1865, 110¾@111; do. 1865, new, 113@113⅜; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, do., 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 107⅜@108⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113⅛@113⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111¾@111⅞; Silver, 106@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $770@790.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1864, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1865, 110⅛@111; do. do., July, 113⅛@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 113¾@113⅞; do. 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 107⅜@108⅛; Pacifics, 113⅛@113⅜. Gold, 111¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 27.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ₮ ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy no sales were reported. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market is quiet but steady at Saturday's quotations. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 500@600 barrels, including superfine at $5·25; extras at $5·25@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@7—the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·26@7; and fancy brands at $7·50@9, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, the demand being mostly for prime lots, which are scarce and command full prices. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·50@1·54; and Indiana do. at $1·45@1·46. Rye may be quoted at $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and firm; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·09@1·10; and Western mixed at $1·06@1·07. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at 64@65c.

Whisky is dull; sales of 100 barrels Western ironbound at $1·02, a decline.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 27.—There is a fair degree of activity in the market for beef cattle, but at a further decline. Sales of choice at 9¼@9½c.; fair to good at 7@9c., and common at 5@6½c. per lb. gross. Receipts 2192 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales to-day:—

Head.
100 Owen Smith, Western, 7¼@9¼.
125 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7¼@9.
4 Dennis Smith, Western, 8@9¼.
56 A. Christy, Western, 8@9.
30 J. Christy, Western, 8@9¼.
32 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 7¼@9¼
77 P. McFillen, Western, 8@9¼.
21 P. Hatheway, Western, 7¼@8¼.
65 J. S. Kirk, Ohio, 7¼@9½.
31 B. F. McFillen, Western, 8@9¼.
100 Jas. McFillen, Western, 8@9¼.
70 E. S. McFillen, Western, 9@9¼.
144 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 9@9¼.
245 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 8@9½.
125 Mooney & Miller, Western, 8@9¼.
75 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 7¼@9¼.
60 H. Chain, Western, 7@8½.
58 Joseph Chain, Western, 7@8¼.
68 J. & L. Frank, Western, 8¼@8¾.
70 Gus. Schamberg, Western, 8½@9½.
80 Hope & Co., Western, 8½@9¼.
40 H. Frank, Western, 8@9.
10 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@9.
25 J. Clemson, Chester co., 7¼@9¼.
21 A. Kimble, Virginia, 7¼@8.
40 L. Horne, Chester co., 4½@7.
104 John McArdle, Texas, 6@9.
69 R. Mayne, Texas, 2¼@9.
20 C. Weiler, Virginia, 5½@7¼.
38 Elcon & Co., Western, 7@8.
87 Blum & Co., Western, 7½@9.
18 Rosenburg, Virginia, 6@7.
12 W. Dryfoos, Western Pennsylvania, 6@7.

Cows and calves are in better request, at $40@65. Receipts, 150 head. Sheep meet an active inquiry at an advance. Sales of 6500 head at the Park Drove Yard, at 5¾@6¼c. for good, and $2@2·75 per head for common. Lambs range from $2 to $5, and about 3000 head changed hands at the Avenue Yard, at 5¾@6¼c. per lb., gross. Hogs are inactive and 50c. per 100 lbs. lower, with sales of 3564 head, at $11@11·50 for slop, and $12@12·50 for 100 lbs., nett, for corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, June 27.—Arrived, steamers Nebraska, Calabria, and City of Antwerp, from N. York.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 27.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool. Also, steamships Idaho, Columbia, and Paraguay.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 27

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Agostina, Thom, Ivigtut, B. Crawley & Co.
Br. brig St. Peter, LeBlanc, Ponce, P. R., Souder & Adams.
Schr Charles E. Smith, Hanson, Boston, Repplier, Gordon & Co.
Schr WM. S. Doughton, Tatem, Charlestown, do.
Schr N. H. Gould, Crowell, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Company.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Doughty, 48 hours from Boston, in ballast to John R. White & Son.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Lima, Hill, 14 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to George C. Carson & Co.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, 6 days from Richmond, Me., with ice to Pennsylvania Ice Co.
Schr Nathan, Rambo, Friel, from Baltimore.
Schr Problem, Marshall, from James River, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with logwood.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Lowe, from Weymouth.
Schr Jessie B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burrows, from Providence.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Smith, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowley, from Providence.
Schr Richard Patterson, English, fm Salem, Mass.
Schr Henry A. Tober, Bowman, fm New Bedford.
Schr H. N. Squire, Frisk, from Kennebec, with ice to Johnson & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde &

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

IMMIGRATION—THE ADVANTAGES AND DRAWBACKS OF OUR SOUTHERN STATES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

From fifteen to twenty thousand European immigrants per week, chiefly from Germany and Ireland, continue to be landed at Castle Garden, the bulk of the German element moving on at once to the far West, and the Irish element remaining mostly here and in other cities of the East. Considerable accessions to our population also continue to be made from European shipments to Quebec, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans. At the same time, from the New England States and the central Northern States, even to Illinois, and from our seaboard Southern States down to Louisiana, there is a steady stream of emigration to the westward of young and vigorous native Americans, hopeful of fortune or distinction, or both, in some part of all that vast region of our new States and Territories west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, from the British Possessions north down to the plains of Mexico.

Thus, since the suppression of our late Southern rebellion, from immigrants from our older States and from Europe, the increase in the population and wealth of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Texas has been really astonishing. Arkansas, with natural advantages of soil, climate and productions, and cheap lands equal to any of these States, remains comparatively at a standstill, because she is deficient in local railway facilities and railway connections with the great through lines to New York. The great increase of the population of Texas, with some accessions from Germany, is mainly due to immigrants from the older Southern States, drawn to the "Lone Star" by the attractions of her cheap and fine cotton and sugar lands and her splendid prairie ranges for the cheap raising of thousands of cattle, horses, etc. But, excepting Texas, the heavy currents of emigration from the States to the eastward and from Europe have set into and are still setting into the new States and Territories of the Northwest, this side the great plains, and beyond them in the new mining Territories and States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and California. Even Dacotah, on the line of the Upper Missouri, is thriving, and Arizona, in spite of the Apache Indians, is beginning to boast in her territorial capital of sewing machines, Sunday schools, hooped skirts, pianos, newspapers, billiard saloons and sherry cobblers.

The gold and silver mines of these new States and Territories tell the story of the tidal waves of immigrants from the East which are rapidly building up prosperous communities in deserts heretofore pronounced worthless, if not absolutely uninhabitable. The discovery of these mines made the building of the Pacific Railroad a work of magic hardly less wonderful than the miraculous achievement of the lamp of Aladdin; and the moving masses of men, women, and children to the marvellous regions opened to the world by that road remind us of the migratory nations in times past from Asia into Europe. And still these masses of moving nationalities are drifting into those new gold and silver mines and to the lands of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, whose abounding crops of wheat and corn and convenient railroads make these lands more attractive to men with families than the silver mountains of Nevada or the gold gulches of Colorado.

But south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio river, from the Atlantic westward beyond the Mississippi, there are the most inviting regions on the Continent or in the world to Europeans and Northern men in search of good and cheap living for themselves and comfortable homes for their children. Delaware and Northern Maryland, the whole of Virginia and West Virginia, the elevated and wholesome western divisions of North and South Carolina, and the mountainous divisions of Northern Georgia and Alabama, and the northern part of Mississippi, and the whole of the fruitful States of Tennessee and Kentucky offer cheap farms, sure crops, and fair prices to the European or "Yankee" settler; and they offer, too, a climate where the frosts of winter touch but lightly, and where the heats of summer are never so severe as under the boasted skies of Italy. From North Carolina southward along the seacoast to Louisiana, and extending back a hundred miles, more or less, we have a belt of low lands and sandy pine barrens, a region sultry, swampy, and malarious. But this belt embraces the most famous corn, cotton, and rice lands of the Atlantic States. Its climate, however, which is really good for the African race, is deadly to the European. That which in the air is poison to the blood of the European is nutriment to the African. Hence, in the course of time these seaboard lowlands will undoubtedly be chiefly occupied by the African and Chinaman, while the more salubrious districts we have described will be almost exclusively occupied by the white races.

But why is it, with all the attractions we have suggested, that these inviting districts of the South, abounding in the wealth of fertile fields, forests, mines, and never-failing streams of water power, and possessing a genial and wholesome climate, and withal a fair supply of railway facilities—why is it that the fair and fertile lands in these inviting latitudes still go begging? How is it that the great currents of emigration from Europe and the North sweep by the South to the far West? The Western gold and silver mines do not wholly answer these questions. The unsettled and still repelling condition of Southern society, as between whites and blacks, late masters and late slaves, ex-rebels and Unionists, native Southern politicians and Northern carpet-baggers, is the explanation. The life of a man is still subject to too many chances of death in the South, and the chaos resulting from a revolution tearing up the old order of society by the roots is still too apparent; and hence there is no general movement of Europeans or Northerners to fill up the waste places of the South. But this state of things cannot last much longer, and, with the full re-establishment of law and order, the splendid bargains now offered in Southern lands, mines, mills, etc., will be gone. This, then, is the time for Europeans and Northern men to secure possessions in the South for a bagatelle, which will be a fortune to their children. Men of the same locality, with families in the North or in Europe, by combining in a settlement, can at once in the South make a community of their own and a little home market, and Southern land owners should encourage this policy of settlements in communities and villages.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Tax bill, as reported to the Senate, confers upon the President discretionary power to consolidate revenue districts, and thus to lessen the expenses of the internal service.

A separate bill is before the House, with the sanction of the Ways and Means Committee, providing for the reorganization of the service—the diminution of its number of officers, the settlement of disputed questions of authority or reconstruction, the abolition of informers and spies as parts of the system, and generally the adaptation of the bureau to the public needs as affected by the contemplated reduction of taxes.

It is further understood that, in connection with the Tax bill, Mr. Sherman proposes to convert the Internal Revenue Bureau into a department, and to invest the Commissioner with the power and dignity of a member of the Cabinet.

As between the merely permissive clause of the Senate bill and the mandatory provisions of Mr. Schenck's bill, there ought not to be much hesitation on the part of Congress. It is not enough that authority to simplify and reform the internal revenue organization is conferred. The necessity for simplification and reform is so obvious that both should be made imperative. A large saving might have been effected had the tax list remained unchanged. The districts have always been far too numerous, and the number of officers has always been far too great for the work to be performed. With the list largely reduced, the duty of instituting sweeping yet judicious changes becomes more urgent. The merit of Mr. Schenck's measure, as compared with the proposition before the Senate, is that its enactment will secure the desired retrenchment.

The fact that it will dispose of many questions of interpretation and administration is another consideration in favor of the House bill. Hitherto the law has left too much to the judgment of the Commissioner, whose rulings have furnished ground of discontent. There have been many arbitrary decisions, and some not altogether reasonable. A scheme of reorganization which will not only construct afresh the machinery of the bureau, but will, as far as possible, insure its smooth and acceptable working, ought not to be delayed. It will be a proper, even a necessary, supplement to the Tax bill, if it become law in anything like its present shape.

Whether at such a time, and with such a prospect, a project is acceptable for elevating the Commissioner into a Cabinet officer may well be doubted. There were reasons during Mr. McCulloch's management of the Treasury for rendering the Commissioner in a larger degree independent of the Secretary, but these reasons operate no longer. The conflict between Republicanism and Johnsonism is happily over; and except under exceptional circumstances, a concentration of authority is preferable, as a matter of economy and efficiency, to its subdivision. What ought to be a conclusive argument against Mr. Sherman's idea is, however, the diminution of labor and importance which the Internal Revenue Bureau will experience when the new Tax bill goes into effect. Even had the income tax been retained, the changes wrought by the Senate bill would be very extensive. But if to these changes be added the relinquishment of the tax on incomes—striking the total amount of tax reduction off the internal revenue—it is apparent that the magnitude of the changes within the service will so lessen the work and responsibility of the Commissioner as to render any elevation of his status unseemly and inexpedient. If a simple commissionership was sufficient when the internal taxes yielded a very large proportion of the national revenue, it would be absurd to convert the bureau into a department, and the Commissioner into a member of the Cabinet, at a moment when the internal tax system assumes much less importance. There will doubtless still be need for energy, intelligence, and executive ability at the head of the service, and integrity and efficiency in the corps of subordinates; but there would seem to be no justification for the creation of a new Cabinet position, and one that would, to some extent, infringe upon the responsibilities and duties at present associated with the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

THE LAST DAYS OF SLAVERY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Possibly Senator Sumner's indignant resolution may not hasten the overthrow of slavery in the Spanish colonies; but we shall be glad to have the sentiment of the country upon this important subject expressed in unmistakable terms, and having given human bondage on the Western Hemisphere its fatal wound by the liberation of our own slaves, we are naturally anxious to be in at the death when the last remnants disappear from other portions of the land. In the Spanish colonies, notwithstanding the paltering of the Cortes, the end is plainly in sight. Procrastination is the characteristic vice of the Spaniard. To every appeal for action or reform his reply is "*Manana, manana,*" "to-morrow!" Thus the simple and easy course of immediate liberation proposed by Castelar is rejected, and even Moret's scheme of gradual emancipation, so gradual that the present generation would not feel it, and the next would hardly reap its benefits, is postponed to the next session. But Spanish emancipation is already going forward, is half accomplished, indeed, without the intervention of the Cortes. It is only in Cuba that any large number of slaves is held, and there the insurrection is giving the blacks a liberty which it will be impossible ever to take away from them again. An act of abolition from the Cortes would be little more than a graceful and dignified submission to the inevitable. Mr. Sumner's resolution may not hasten that submission; indeed, if it do, Spain will have laid aside her characteristic pride; but the submission must come, and must come soon.

In Brazil there are also indications of the dawn. A bill is now before the Chambers providing for the liberation of all children born of slave parents after this date. We have been deceived before with Brazilian promises of emancipation, and perhaps it is too soon to rejoice. Two years ago an elaborate scheme of emancipation was announced as being actually adopted, but a few weeks brought us the news that the plan had been defeated, and the liberal ministry overthrown, while the conservatives—remnants of the old slave-traders—came back to power under the bigoted reactionist Itaborahy. This veteran statesman is one of the last from whom we should look for any liberal reform, and the bill now under discussion would not naturally receive the support of the Government. Still, if the conversatives should change front on this question, they would only repeat a manœuvre which they tried with temporary success some years ago. When the pressure from within and without for the extirpation of the contraband slave traffic became irresistible, the conservatives who were then in office, rather than submit to defeat, turned around upon their own party and crushed the villanous business with which that party was universally identified. Perhaps they may pursue the same tactics again. The growth of a popular feeling in favor of emancipation is unmistakable. When the Brazilians took possession of Asuncion they deemed it politic to go through the form of declaring slavery at an end in Paraguay; and the people, who forgot that slavery did not exist in Paraguay, applauded with delight. When Count d'Eu returned from the wars, the song of emancipation mingled in the pæans of his triumph. The speech from the throne has time and again uttered the popular aspirations for the obliteration of the foulest blot upon Brazilian civilization. Perhaps the time has already come. At any rate the day of liberation cannot be far off.

LIGHT ON LIFE INSURANCE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The facts respecting the paid-up life insurance policy intended for General Grant are gradually coming to the surface. We are informed by the *Evening Post* that the scheme was first started by General Horace Porter, one of the military secretaries at the White House, and Mr. James Wheeler, his brother-in-law. Wheeler, it seems, is employed as an agent to procure business for the Equitable Life Company, and as such receives a handsome commission for every policy that is issued upon his solicitation. A paid-up life policy of $50,000, which would cost $27,000 in cash, would give to Mr. Wheeler about $1500 as commission. Accordingly, General Porter is said to have written and put into Wheeler's hands a letter calling upon friends of the President to subscribe the sum of $27,000 for this purpose; and with this letter Mr. Wheeler went about among some prominent Republican politicians and office-holders, endeavoring to obtain their subscriptions. In this city, as we understand, he succeeded in procuring subscriptions to the amount of $8000; and, as the *Evening Post* states, he had also realized $10,000 from office-holders and others in Philadelphia. Among the subscribers in this city we learn that the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of the Port, was down for the liberal contribution of $1000. Mr. Henry Clews, the handsome and wealthy banker of Wall street, was also down for $1000, and some other officials and politicians of various ranks had signed the subscription paper. The Hon. Thomas Murphy, however, though he had been applied to, had not signed. General Jones, the Postmaster, was mentioned in a memorandum in the hands of Wheeler, and the subject was about to be urged upon his attention when the publication of the scheme by the independent press arrested its further progress. It was expected that General Jones would furnish at least $1000. Mr. Cornell, the Surveyor of the Port; General Merritt, the Naval Officer; and Judge Folger, the Sub-Treasurer, had neither of them shown any willingness to contribute, though we dare say they had been applied to. Some contributions had also been promised by subordinate officials, and there is no doubt that the whole sum of $27,000 would have been made up ere this, and the policy put into the hands of General Grant, but for the untimely noise made about the matter by the meddlesome newspapers.

The question necessarily arises whether General Grant had himself given encouragement to this precious operation of his secretary and secretary's brother-in-law. On this point the only positive evidence is afforded by a correspondent of the *Sun*, who stated in a letter dated the 20th inst. and published on Tuesday last, that when General Porter lately passed through the city, he personally assured some of the gentlemen concerned that the President not only took an interest in the subject, but that he was disturbed at the slowness with which the subscription was made up. In regard to this point, however, we have no other testimony than this allegation of our correspondent; but it is somewhat confirmed by the fact that the subscription was started on the strength of a letter by General Porter commending the undertaking to the President's friends. Is it likely that in his intimate relation to President Grant General Porter would have presumed to do this unless he had reason to believe that it would be agreeable to his principal?

General Grant's fondness for presents has been too often and too conspicuously evinced to be a matter of any doubt. Nor is there any reason why, after having received houses, horses, libraries, almost every possible form of donation, and after having shown his appreciation of his benefactors by appointing so many of them to valuable offices, the President should look with disfavor upon an effort to bestow upon him an additional testimonial. At any rate, it is for him and for his secretary to show that this scandalous undertaking was set on foot without his sanction; and it will be difficult to make people believe that if the policy had been made up and tendered to him, he would have rejected the compliment.

DEFEAT OF THE INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. World.

Laus Deo! For once we can use the language of thanksgiving and congratulation on the action of the Senate. On Friday, by the strong vote of 34 to 23—a two-thirds majority—the Senate struck the income tax from the House bill. This vote is a deathblow to that odious imposition, "hateful beyond all others because it is unjust beyond all others." The fears expressed by Senator Sherman may prove to be well-founded, that the loss of the income tax will defeat the whole bill; the House having inserted the income tax by a vote of three to one. But "all the tears lie in an onion" which Democrats will shed over such a catastrophe. Whether the bill passes or fails, the income tax is dead, *dead*, DEAD! Readers must not confuse the repeal of a tax with its renewal. The income tax does not need to be repealed; it suffices for its extinction that an act is not passed for its reimposition. By the law enacting it, it expires in the year 1870. It can be revived and continued only by the passage of a new law. The vote of the Senate on Friday renders it certain that no such law will be passed. The tax bill may, or may not, go through without it; but it will not be passed with it. Senator Conkling, who, to his credit, has resolutely fought the income tax, stated that he had information respecting the sentiments of members of the House which led him to suppose that the House would not insist on this feature of the bill.

Mr. Sherman thinks that the rejection of the income tax makes it necessary to throw out also the provisions relating to the tariff. The bill purports to be a bill for the reduction of taxes, and if the whole revenue from income is given up, Mr. Sherman is of opinion that the Government cannot afford to make any reductions in the revenue from customs. But we prefer no changes rather than such alterations as are proposed in Mr. Schenck's tail tariff, with its monstrous Bessemer steel job, telegraph wire job, nickel job, and the other corrupt jobs sought to be veiled under a reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar, and the putting of certain specified drugs in the free list. We shall be willing to see the whole rickety structure, income-tax and all, tumble into ruins together. At any rate, the country is safe against a renewal of the unpopular, unjust, and unconstitutional income tax.

The defeat of this bad tax furnishes a new illustration of the want of respect for President Grant's opinions and recommendations on financial subjects. In his annual message he asked Congress to continue the income tax, as did also his financial subordinates, Secretary Boutwell and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The President is justly treated as a novice in such matters, whose views are not worth regarding.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 4 60t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.
NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S BRADFORD, Treasurer.
Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.
HENRY C. JONES, Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
8 22 1m

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1870.
NOTICE.—The Loanholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company who have not yet signed the agreement for the extension of their loans—requisite as a preliminary to the execution of the proposed lease of this company's works to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company—are respectfully requested to call at this office and sign such agreement at their earliest convenience.
By order of the Managers.
6 25 6t F. FRALEY, President.

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share from the earnings of the road for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the first day of July, at the office of the Company, No. 1011 South BROAD street.
Transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and be opened on July 2.
6 21 27 1* D. BOYER BROWN, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 907 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

PIANOS.
ALBRECHT, SIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CORDAGE, ETC.
WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.
LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2285 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June —, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on —— June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 2, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 9.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.
JULY, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents, No. 13 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 54 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

SHIPPING.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS, (Including railway tickets, furnished on board), First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to R. L. LEAF, 1 27½ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 61

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES CERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)
4 28 mwf5 NEW YORK.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 26 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN LOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

FURNACES.
Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

FURNITURE, ETC.
RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA
FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 3p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

WINDOW FASTENER.
THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and durable article for securing windows—either with or without weights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows.
Manufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 512 COMMERCE Street, and sold by all the principal Hardware houses in the city. 6 16 fmw 1m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A male infant was yesterday found under a cart on a lot near Eighth and Reed streets. It was taken charge by a citizen of the neighborhood.

—A driver named Wagner, on the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Railway, was overcome by the heat yesterday. Taken to his home, No. 2234 Redner street.

—Yesterday afternoon Alderman Sterne held an inquest in the case of David Peoples, aged nineteen years, who was drowned on Saturday evening in Pilling's dam, on Frankford creek. The verdict was "accidentally drowned, caused by cramps." On hearing the news of Peoples' death his aunt, Mrs. Samuel Evans, was attacked with apoplexy, from the effects of which she died almost instantly.

—Michael Fair, six months old, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, in the third story of the building No. 1739 South Fifth street. A report was circulated that the child had died from injuries received while James Feaney and wife, the grandparents, were quarrelling; but it was also stated that a physician had given a certificate of death from natural causes.

—About 7 o'clock last evening a girl named Alice Keppelage, three years of age, whose parents reside at Thirteenth and Christian streets, was run over by car No. 48 of the Union line, nearly in front of her house. Officer McGonigal picked up the little creature in order to convey her to the hospital, but she died in his arms before reaching it.

—Yesterday afternoon, John Butler, a young man, in company with two other young men, named Palmer and Young, went into the liquor store of Joseph Buckley, at Race and Franklin streets, and got into a quarrel with the proprietor. Mr. Buckley says that he was assaulted, and that one of them threw a chair at him. He discharged a pistol at Butler, the ball from which struck him in the head, but glanced and caused only a slight wound. Joseph Buckley was arrested, and on a physician's certificate that Butler was not seriously wounded, he was released on bail.

—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the building No. 111½ Dock street, occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Townsend as a paint, oil, and glass establishment. The building is a three-story brick, and runs to Front street. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is asserted that during the absence of the watchman, who had gone to notify the firemen that he had discovered a fire in the lower story, fire broke out in the upper part of the building. The loss of stock is supposed to be between six and eight thousand dollars, and is covered by insurance. The building was insured in the Hand-in-Hand Company. Although Messrs. Thomas & Townsend occupy the whole building, Messrs. Evans & Co., who formerly occupied it, also have some stock on the premises. The Front street portion was used as a dwelling. The inmates narrowly escaped with their lives, the stairways having been burned away.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 111¼.

—Cholera is gradually leaving Havana.

—The cotton and corn crops in Arkansas are suffering from excessive rains.

—Yesterday in Washington, D. C., the thermometer marked 99 degrees in the shade.

—A consolidation of the Central and Western Pacific Railroad Companies has been effected.

—On Saturday the greater portion of the village of Clifton Springs, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

—The second cargo landed on the coast of Cuba by the Upton has been captured by the Spaniards.

—The Treasury gold sales and bond purchases for July will not be announced until next Saturday.

—New York is in funds for its dock improvements, the Rothschilds having taken the two million dock bonds.

—Trouble is anticipated between the Erie and Morris and Essex Railroads, the former having prohibited the latter the use of the Bergen tunnel.

—In the Porter assault case the House Judiciary Committee recommend that Patrick Woods, the defendant, be imprisoned for three months in the jail of the District of Columbia.

—In the United States Senate on Saturday, after the close of our report, the Naturalization bill was discussed, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Ledru Rollin is in Paris.

—Napoleon has another attack of rheumatism.

—Prim is opposed to an amnesty at present as an act of weakness.

—Baron D'Anathan has been intrusted with the formation of the new Belgian Cabinet.

—A bill for the gradual emancipation of the slaves has been passed by the Spanish Cortes.

—Ex-Queen Isabella signed on Saturday her abdication of the throne of Spain in favor of her son.

—A report, current in London, that Prince Charles of Roumania had been assassinated, is wholly without foundation.

THE HATCH CASE.

The Investigation in the Senate—Report of the Minority Committee.

THE TELEGRAPH on Saturday published the majority report of the committee on the Hatch case, completely exonerating General Babcock. The following portions of the report of the minority will also be read with interest:—

MINORITY REPORT.

Senator Schurz, from the minority of the committee, submitted a report in which they express regret at being obliged to dissent from the majority in every important point of fact.

They submit from the testimony that Mr. Hatch is a gentleman of the highest character. The diplomatic representative of the Dominican Government, Mr, Fabens, admits that Hatch's private character is without reproach. Hatch was in Barajona while it was in possession of the Cabral party, and when Baez's troops took possession he was arrested and taken to San Domingo, then to Azua, a province then under martial law, where he was tried before a military court, a proceeding exceedingly barbarous in the circumstances attending it. The testimony shows that Hatch had in former years incurred the displeasure of two powerful individuals on the island. He had written articles for American papers reflecting on Baez, who was at that time, 1868, in exile.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

First. Hatch, an American citizen of irreproachable character, was arrested by the Dominican authorities on a charge of having aided a party of revolutionists. He was tried by a military commission and sentenced to be shot, but the record of the trial shows the whole proceeding was a barbarous farce.

Second. Hatch was pardoned on consideration that he would leave the country, by a decree of the Dominican Senate, officially published October 4, 1869.

Third. Hatch was, in spite of that decree, kept in prison until the middle of March, 1870.

Fourth. President Baez, and his Secretary of State, Gautier, in an official note addressed to the representatives of the United States, stated, as the reason for Hatch's continued incarceration, after a decree of pardon, that it was feared he would injure the annexation scheme if set free.

Fifth. Commercial Agents of the United States, Smith and Perry, used every means in their power to procure the release of Hatch.

Sixth. Babcock, sent to St. Domingo as special agent of this Government, and having authority to give directions to war vessels of the United States in Dominican waters for the protection of Baez's Government against foreign interference, not only declined to speak a single word in favor of the release of Hatch, but also discouraged others from doing so.

The minority believe that, aside from Hatch's pecuniary losses, he is, in consideration of the treatment he received at the hands of the Dominician Government, entitled to liberal reparation. They cannot close their report without declaring their most emphatic dissent from the position taken by the majority, that the imprisonment of an American citizen abroad, on the ground that he might exercise an injurious influence this or that way with regard to a question of public interest, can be justified or excused under any circumstances.

They reject it as a doctrine utterly repugnant to free institutions, and unprecedented in the history of this Republic. They desire also to designate the insinuation contained in the majority report that this investigation is instituted for the purpose of assailing the Executive branch of the Government as uncalled for and frivolous. They would be sorry to think that the Executive could construe as an attack a fair investigation into the conduct of its agents.

This report is signed by Senators Schurz and Ferry.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Construction of Branch Roads—Contracts Already Awarded—Great Activity.

Great activity is now displayed in the region of country to be developed by the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad. A surprising number of branch lines are not only projected, but surveyed and contracted for, and some of them will be finished almost as soon as the main line is opened for travel. Branches to Somerset, Salisbury, Bedford, the Uniontown Extension, and Mount Pleasant Branch are the most notable. The Somerset branch, from Mineral Point, distance about ten miles, was surveyed last spring; the cost will be about $140,000, and the contracts for building the same are already made. The Mount Pleasant branch leaves the line of the road a short distance west of Connellsville, at Bradford, and in light grades and easy curves it passes for ten miles through one of the richest and most beautiful regions in Pennsylvania. Coal of the best quality, iron ore and limestone abound everywhere. Talk about the West! There are better opportunities for profitable investment of money on the line of the railroad between Connellsville, Confluence and above than ever were offered by Duluth, if the positive certainties of this region of our State are taken into consideration. The town of Confluence, thirty miles above Connellsville, has taken a fine start this spring, and the railroad company has appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the erection of workshops at this place. An eight foot vein of gas coal has been opened between Indian creek and the Falls.

OBITUARY.

HON. DAVID HEATON.

Hon. David Heaton, member of Congress from the Second district of North Carolina, died at his residence in Washington city, on Saturday, after an illness of some weeks' duration. Mr. Heaton was a native of Ohio, and a member of the Senate of that State from 1855 to 1856. In 1857 he removed to Minnesota, where he served in the State Legislature for three terms. He was then appointed special Treasury agent at Newbern, N. C., and afterward declined the appointment of Third Auditor of the Treasury: was then elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, and received the nomination as a candidate for the Forty-second. Mr. Heaton's remains will be taken to Newbern, N. C., for interment, at his own request. A Congressional Committee will accompany the body.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4:30 MOON RISES..... 3:32
SUN SETS..... 7:35 HIGH WATER..... 0.36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	June 9
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	June 13
Samaria	Liverpool	New York v B.	June 14
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	June 15
Bremen	Bremen	New York	June 16
Russia	Liverpool	New York	June 18

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Sidonia	New York	Glasgow	June 29
Hansa	New York	Bremen	June 30
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	June 28
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	June 28
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	June 30
Hansa	New York	Bremen	June 30
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	July 2
Paraguay	New York	London	July 2
Donau	New York	Bremen	July 2
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 2
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Periere	New York	Havre	July 9
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	June 30
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	July 2
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	July 2
Cuba	Baltimore	Havanavia K.W.	July 2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Benefactor, Pennington, N. Y., do.
Steamship Com. Adams, Temple, Norfolk, C. Haslam & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr C. Tilton, Somers, Boston, J. C. Scott & Son.
Schr Isaac Carver, Shute, Boston, do.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Ella, Gray, Boston, Philadelphia Coal Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Mars, Grudney, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Cornelia, Noyes, 5 days from Potomac River, with railroad ties to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr B. F. Carver, Norwood, 12 days from Calais, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr E. A. Leonard, Barker, from Goldsboro, with ice to Johnson & Co.
Schr George S. Adams, Baker, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Aid, Smith, from Fall River.
Schr George Carlin, Adams, from Fall River.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 25.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Hawkins, with scrap iron, for Trenton.

T. Batchelder, with building material, for Bound Brook.

James McMahon, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

Young James, with corn, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 25.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Alvin Clark, C. H. Gage, M. E. Hannigan, Ada Virginia, Flying Fish, Catharine Moan, E. C. Potter, A. McWilliams, and Catharine Terrence, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 27.—The Board of Trade, with oats, will leave for New York this P. M. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 27.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Neily and Johnny, and Sandusky, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Empire, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

James B. Mills, with lumber to McIlvaine & Bush.

Harry C. Trump, with lumber to Trump, Son & Co.

F. Coleman, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morris.

Harrison & Son and Martha McConkey, with lumber, for Jersey City.

Mary V. Marcia and Golden Eagle, with coal, for Chester.

Daniel Herr, with lumber, for Chesapeake City.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Malabar (N. G.) at Singapore 6th ult. loading for Philadelphia.

Steamer Columbia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Brooklyn, Brooks, sailed from Liverpool 23d and Queenstown 24th inst. for N. York.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 25th inst.

Br. steamer Pioneer, Shackford, cleared at New York 25th inst. for Havana.

Br. steamer City of London, Tibbetts, cleared at New York 25th inst. for Liverpool.

Br. steamer Australia, Hedderwick, cleared at New York 25th inst. for Glasgow.

Br. steamer Pennsylvania, Hall, cleared at New York 25th inst. for Liverpool.

N. G. steamer Rhein, Meyer, cleared at New York 25th inst. for Bremen.

Br. steamer Tarifa, Murphy, from Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston, at New York 24th ult.

Fr. steamer St. Laurent, Lemaire, cleared at New York 25th inst. for Havre.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, cleared at Baltimore 24th inst. for Havana via Key West.

Steamer Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Steamer Harry Wright, Follett, for Philadelphia, in ballast, cleared at New Orleans 21st inst.

Bark Crusoe, Mix, at Portland 24th inst. from Sagua—was reported bound to Philadelphia.

Bark Charlotte, Steif, for Philadelphia, remained at Bristol, Eng., 11th inst.

Barkentine Faithlie, Stevens, hence, at London 18th inst.

Brig Richmond, Powers, hence, at Trieste 7th inst. via Gibraltar.

Brig A. H. Curtis, Merriman, hence, at Portland 24th inst.

Brig Georgiana F. Geary, Bradley, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Schr M. J. Farr, Nickerson, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 25th inst.

Schr Z. Steadman, hence, arrived at Charleston 26th inst.

Schr Percy, Colewell, hence, at Eastport 20th inst.

Schr Romp, Miller, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 16th inst.

Schr Sea Queen, Rosebuck, hence, at Belfast 18th instant.

Schr Marian, Gage, Wheaton, sailed from Bucksport 23d inst. for Philadelphia, with ice. Schr David Faust, Lord, was loading for Philadelphia.

Schr La Bella, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, off Shoreham 9th inst.

Schr Chattanooga, Black, hence, at Belfast 17th instant.

Schr C. Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 19th inst.

Schr Emeline, Haight, Avery, hence, at Gardiner, Me., 16th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Schr Thomas C. Smith, Lake, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, cleared at Boston 23d inst. for Richmond, Me., to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Mabel Hall, Bartlett, hence, at Rockland 17th instant.

Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, hence, at Providence 23d inst.

Schrs Sarah Clark, Griffin, and American Eagle, Shaw, sailed from Providence 23d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, hence, was at Newport 23d inst.

Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, hence, at Fall River 21st inst.

Schr D. C. Guyther, Robertson, hence, at Richmond 24th inst.

Schr Arthur Rowe, Day, hence, at Norfolk 23d instant.

Schrs Wm. P. Phillips, Somers, and H. S. Marlor, Wines, hence, at Providence 24th inst.

Schr Isabella Thompson, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 22d inst.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, hence, at Newburyport 23d inst.

Schrs Ann Rambo, Price; Judge Hopkinson, Gallagher; and Criterion, Connell, hence, at Washington, D. C., 24th inst.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, hence, at Boston 23d instant.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from Edgarton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 23d inst.

Schrs H. Willetts, Poult; Ocean Wave, Brant; Granite State, Burgess; R. H. Shannon, Dilks; Mary Riley, Riley; and Wm. Crocker, Baxter, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Schr Emma Bacon, Bearse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.

Schr Mary L. Vankirk, Walker, from Hingham for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 24th inst.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Jr., Corson, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 23d inst.

Schrs Marietta Steelman, Steelman, and Abbie Dunn, Fountain, sailed from Salem 23d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., hence for Lynn, before reported towed into New London full of water, after being ashore, was pumped and caulked 23d inst. by the submarine diver George D. Fuller.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," administrators de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the estate of ANN HORTON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on July 5, A. D. 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 24fmw5t JOHN ROBERTS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of EZEKIEL LINCOLN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ALEXANDER F. CHESEBROUGH, administrator of EZEKIEL LINCOLN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 5th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 24 fmw5t*

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BENSON, Deceased.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers upon the estate of ALEXANDER BENSON, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same to us without delay.
GUSTAVUS S. BENSON,
EDWIN NORTH,
Administrators, No. 6 S. THIRD Street,
Or to their Attorney, GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq., Southeast corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets.
Philadelphia, May 18, 1870. 5 23 mwf*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to Sharpe & Thomson,
IRON FOUNDER.
STOVES,
TINNED,
ENAMELLED, and
HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
OFFICE, No. 339 N. SECOND Street.
FOUNDRY, South SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets,
Philadelphia. 1 27 wfm6t

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$500,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$516,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia, Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·0
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		$93,700·78
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		85,097·96
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		3,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·94

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL..... $400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..... 2,425,731'67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908'42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $300,000'00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870..... $524,365'1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Sec't.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$28,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837'45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696'74
	$2,106,534'19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386'84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,639
Loans on Collateral Security	52,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	55,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,000
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND
MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732'25

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary. 3 5

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ASSETS $200,000.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.
OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
John Stallman,	Nathan L. Jones.
Albert Ashmead,	James F. Langstroth,
Joseph Bandsbury,	Charles Weiss,
William Ashmead, M. D.,	Joseph Boucher,
Abram Rex,	Charles Millman,

Charles H. Stokes.
SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 26 smw3m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMSHIP VIRGIN AT public auction at Washington Navy Yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M. Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 13th July next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship Virgin, built on the Clyde, 1864.

Length, 220 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 48x60, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ⅜ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 lbs. previous to the vessel leaving New York for Washington, last January, and found to be strong and tight. Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board will be sold with the vessel. Terms—One-fourth cash on day of sale, and remainder on removal of vessel from the navy yard.

The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.

E. C. BANFIELD,
6 13 mth9t Solicitor of the Treasury.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
3 17s No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. AND TRY IT.
KOONS & RUDOLPH, AGENTS,
No. 202 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 3 1m

THOMAS SIMONS,
(Successor to Henry Simons),
U. S. NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
OFFICE, No. 823 NEW MARKET STREET,
Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber Wheels, etc. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. 6 —

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 27, LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. LAST WEEK OF THE WALLACKIAN COMBINATION.
In order that our patrons may enjoy the beautiful drama of the Lancers in the cool of the evening, the farce will be played first, the Lancers at 8:45.
To commence with the laughable farce of THE LAUGHING HYENA.
To conclude with the beautiful drama of THE LANCERS.
Estella Duvernay..... Miss Louisa Moore
Victor De Courcy..... Charles Wyndham

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
MR. JOSH HART..... Manager.
The great Historical Harlequinade and Burlesque of ROBINSON CRUSOE; OR, HARLEQUIN MAN FRIDAY, OR THE KING OF THE CARRIBEE ISLANDS.
MAFFITT and BARTHOLOMEW appear with the great KIRALFY TROUPE and eighty-three other artistes.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870.

THE SAN DOMINGO MUDDLE.

On Saturday last two reports were presented by the special committee of the Senate appointed to examine into the alleged grievances of David Hatch, an American citizen who, according to his own report, has been most cruelly treated by Baez, the President of the Dominican republic, with the connivance of the agent of our own Government who negotiated the treaty of annexation. The story of Hatch's tribulations has been mixed up pretty extensively with damaging rumors of gross irregularities in the management of the San Domingo treaty, and Hatch himself complains that he has been imprisoned, sentenced to death, and otherwise cruelly treated, solely because it was feared he might damage the schemes of the annexationists if he were allowed to remain at liberty and tell all he knew about the matter.

Neither the majority nor minority reports of the committee presented on Saturday are altogether satisfactory, although they are lengthy and go over considerable ground. Of the two the minority statement, signed by Senators Schurz and Ferry, appears to approach a good deal nearer to the truth of the matter than that of the majority, which looks very much like an attempt to whitewash the villainies of the treaty "ring." The minority contend that Hatch, by taking up his residence in San Domingo, made himself amenable to the laws of the country, and that, as he was tried and convicted before a regular tribunal of giving aid and comfort to Cabral and his party of revolutionists at a time when Baez was firmly seated in power, and committing other offenses of a like character, he had no right to ask the United States to protect him from any punishment that his judges chose to inflict. Hatch was sentenced to death, but this sentence was afterwards commuted to banishment from the country. He charges, however, that, instead of being sent back to the United States, he was still detained in prison mainly through the interference of the agents of the United States connected with the negotiation of the annexation treaty. With regard to General Babcock's alleged action in this matter, the majority state that they can find nothing to convict him of any impropriety, or to show that he was in any way implicated in the detention of Hatch. This part of the report is very far from satisfactory. There appears to be an evident desire to exonerate him and those associated with him in the negotiation of the treaty, more for the purpose of leaving the impression that the negotiations were free from fraud, and that therefore the treaty ought to be accepted, than to demonstrate Babcock's innocence or to secure impartial justice for Hatch. Indeed, the greater portion of the report is a plain and undisguised puff for the treaty, and the evident desire to press it upon the favorable notice of the Senate, together with the fact that at least one of the members of the majority of the committee, Senator Howard, has been openly mentioned as being one of the "ring," will prevent this report from being accepted with the utmost confidence by the country.

Senators Schurz and Ferry in their statement of the case dissent from the majority in every important point of fact. They submit that the testimony proves Mr. Hatch to be a gentleman of irreproachable character, and that there is no evidence whatever to prove that he was implicated in any way with the contending factions of San Domingo. Hatch was intimate with Cabral and was at Barajona while it was in possession of that chief. This was the ground upon which Baez made his accusation against him, and when Barajona fell into the hands of the Baez party, Hatch was arrested, tried, and condemned, as has been stated. His real offense, however, was that he considered Baez to be a dangerous man, and had written articles in 1868 to some of the American papers reflecting upon him, Baez being at that time a fugitive from the island.

The allegation against General Babcock the minority consider to be fully sustained by the testimony of Colonel Perry, and by the facts with regard to his own conduct that were admitted by him or proved by other witnesses before the committee, and they arrive at the following conclusions with regard to the case:—

"First. Hatch, an American citizen of irreproachable character, was arrested by the Dominican authities on a charge of having aided a party of revolutionists. He was tried by a military commission and sentenced to be shot, but the record of the trial shows the whole proceeding was a barbarous farce.

"Second. Hatch was pardoned, on consideration that he would leave the country, by a decree of the Dominican Senate, officially published October 4, 1869.

"Third. Hatch was, in spite of that decree, kept in prison until the middle of March, 1870.

"Fourth. President Baez and his Secretary of State, Gautier, in an official note addressed to the representatives of the United States, stated, as the reason of Hatch's continued incarceration after a decree of pardon, that it was feared he would injure the annexation scheme if set free.

"Fifth. Commercial Agents of the United States, Smith and Perry, used every means in their power to procure the release of Hatch.

"Sixth. Babcock, sent to St. Domingo as special agent of this Government, and having authority to give directions to war vessels of the United States in Dominican waters for the protection of Baez's Government against foreign interference, not only declined to speak a single word in favor of the release of Hatch, but also discouraged others from doing so.

"The minority believe that, aside from Hatch's pecuniary losses, he is, in consideration of the treatment he received at the hands of the Dominican Government, entitled to liberal reparation. They cannot close their report without declaring their most emphatic dissent from the position taken by the majority, that the imprisonment of an American citizen abroad, on the ground that he might exercise an injurious influence this or that way with regard to a question of public interest, can be justified or excused under any circumstances.

"They reject it a a doctrine utterly repugnant to free institutions, and unprecedented in the history of this republic. They desire also to designate the insinuation contained in the majority report that this investigation is instituted for the purpose of assailing the Executive branch of the Government, as uncalled for and frivolous. They would be sorry to think that the Executive would construe as an attack a fair investigation into the conduct of its agents."

These conclusions appear to be fully sustained by all the facts, and in view of the extreme weakness of the whitewashing report of the majority, we believe that the statement of Messrs. Schurz and Ferry will be accepted in preference by the people of the country. The developments in this San Domingo business indicate very plainly that the evident anxiety of the President to obtain possession of the island has been taken advantage of by a ring of speculators, and that the treaty concluded through the agency of Babcock and others implicated in this Hatch business needs looking into before any action is taken upon it. We undoubtedly need one of the larger West India islands as a Gulf station, and if we can obtain San Domingo upon reasonable terms, and in a proper manner, we ought by all means to do so. As matters now stand, however, we are not so badly in want of territory in that quarter that it is necessary to countenance any manner of villainy to gain it, and it is the duty of the Senate before ratifying the treaty to find out whether it is consistent with our national dignity or honor to accept the island under existing circumstances.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

A CABLE telegram from Paris announces that Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain, has abdicated the throne in favor of her son. Her own prospects of reclaiming it were so desperate that her abdication involves no tangible personal sacrifice. She only gives up in form what she has irretrievably lost in fact. At the same time she gives to her offspring a far better chance for their establishment on the Spanish throne than they would otherwise possess, and greatly increases the probability that the revolution will end in the coronation of her son. Heretofore she has been the true and only representative of the principle of legitimacy to which the Spaniards are still so strongly attached, while the remembrance of her odious administration, coupled with her private vices, has made it impossible to rally a formidable legitimist party. Now, however, the true heir of the crown is a lad too young to be personally obnoxious, and he can win the support of thousands who could not be induced, even by their horror of republicanism, to re-establish the arbitrary and disgraceful rule of Isabella. Spain now is in a position somewhat analogous to that of England two hundred years ago, when all the glories of Cromwell's Commonwealth could not subdue the instinctive longings of peers and peasants for a re-establishment of royal rule, and when a generation which had consented to the execution of a tyrannical king afterwards gladly restored his worthless son. Many months have been consumed by the Spanish Cortes in a search for an acceptable sovereign, but they could find none who combined in the proper degree the necessary personal qualities with the requisite political strength and essential degree of legitimacy. Isabella's son, however, can now enter the lists as a formidable candidate, and if the people will insist on the management of their government on hereditary principles, he is the proper person on whom their choice should fall. The conclusion of the prolonged controversy will be awaited with no little interest. It remains to be seen whether the Republicans on the one hand, or the monarchical opponents of the old Bourbon dynasty on the other, are strong enough to resist the claims of the new aspirant, but the chances appear to be decidedly in his favor.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

We are glad to see that the firm attitude assumed by the administration in regard to the French cable has led to a withdrawal, on the part of France, of the exclusive rights originally granted to the French Cable Company, and to an understanding which places the Governments of the two nations on a fair and equal footing. By the first contract France arrogantly assumed the privilege of authorizing a company to extend a cable to the United States, while at the same time the privilege of permitting an American cable company to land its wires on the coast of France was to be forever prohibited. Under the modified arrangement, however, our citizens will have the same privileges on French soil that are now granted on American soil to the French company. The happy accord established on this subject is to be followed by an attempt to fix a maximum price for despatches, and in due season we hope these efforts may also be successful, so that cable telegrams may become cheaper than ever.

FENIANISM has broken out in a new quarter, the last demonstration being the organization of a plot to blow up the powder magazine of the fortress of Gibraltar. If the scheme had succeeded Ireland would not have been one inch nearer freedom. All the money and time devoted to such desperate undertakings are worse than wasted. They only tend to throw discredit and odium upon the Irish cause, and, like bad guns, their rebounds help to kick the owner over.

THE coffee, tea, and sugar dealers of the West don't want the taxes taken off those articles too soon. Perhaps their petition for a postponement of the time when the reduction is to take place may deserve consideration; but if it receives it, Congress should make amends to the people by increasing the amount of the reduction. Tea and coffee especially should be admitted free of duty at the earliest possible moment.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, who has been appointed to the responsible position of Assistant Treasurer at New York city, as the successor of Judge Folger, who has resigned to accept a position on the bench of the Court of Appeals, is comparatively a young man. He belongs to Tompkins county, and for several years has been an able and influential politician. In 1868 he received the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, but was defeated by about 28,000 votes, in common with the rest of the ticket. The position to which he has just been nominated by the President is one of the most responsible in the gift of the Government.

WOMEN, in discussing their grievances, do not make enough use of the fact that they were summoned to Parliament in Edward III's time. In Joseph Holland's "Of the Antiquity of the Parliaments in England," published in 1685, it is recorded that among the summonses to Parliament in 1361, the 35th Parliament of Edward III, there is one writ "De admittendo fide dignos ad colloquiam;" and among the earls and barons are returned Marie Countesse de Norff, Alianor Countesse de Ormond, Philippa Countesse de March, Agnes Countesse de Pembrook, and Katherine Countesse de Athole. In the preceding year, also (34 Edward III), there had been writs tested at Winston on the 5th of April, issued to divers earls and barons, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to several bishops and abbots, and to *four abbesses*, requiring their attendance at Westminster on the morrow of the Trinity, for the purpose of treating of an aid for the making of the King's eldest son a knight, etc. It does not appear, however, that any ladies ever actually took their seats in Parliament by virtue of these summonses, although numerous instances are on record of both knights and esquires having sat in the House of Lords in right of their wives.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ O U R L I S T

OF

SUMMER SPECIALTIES.

THIN SUITS.

Ready-Made or to Order
of
Linen, Duck, Alpaca,
Mohairs, Serges, Tweed,
Flannels, Drap d'Ete,
Etc. Etc.

TOURISTS' GOODS.

Travelling Suits,
Dusters of all kinds,
Valises, Valises,
Furnishing Goods,
Etc. Etc.

SEA-SIDE WEAR.

Bathing Robes
for
Ladies, Gents and Children,
Sea-side Overcoats,
Fishing Jackets,
Etc. Etc.

SUMMER CLOTHES
For Youths and Boys.

Linen Jackets and Pants,
Boys' Dusters,
Marseilles and Duck Vests
Thin Goods generally,
AT
THE FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN
WANAMAKER.

☞ C A R D.

The undersigned being a duly Commissioned Auctioneer for the City of Philadelphia, respectfully announces the same to all whom it may concern. The object of this announcement is to show that

MONEY CAN BE SAVED

by engaging the services of a live Auctioneer who is fully awake to the signs of the times and the wants of the people, and who knows the value of property and merchandise generally.

Parties having property to sell, either real or personal, of any description, can depend upon careful and judicious attention being given to its management, as the sales are conducted in person.

To persons declining housekeeping an opportunity never before presented is now offered, and which should command the services of JOSEPH PENNEY, because his large experience in manufacturing Furniture enables him to show at once the real value, thereby giving confidence to those purchasing.

JOSEPH PENNEY, Auctioneer.
6 22 tf No. 1307 CHESNUT Street.

☞ S P E C I A L A N N O U N C E M E N T.

GO TO PENNEY'S
GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
To be held next
TUESDAY, JUNE 28,
AT THE MANUFACTORY,
No. 1307 CHESNUT Street.
JOSEPH PENNEY, Auctioneer.
GREAT BARGAINS. 6 27 tf

☞ A N I M P O R T A N T N O T I C E
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Pingrey,	E. S. Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes.
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Bier,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Ferry,	John B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John H. Axes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	

6 27 tf

☞ THE IMPROVEMENT OF
BROAD STREET.

A GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA
Favoring the
IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET,
Will be held under the auspices of
THE BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE,
AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE MEETING
OF CITIZENS HELD JUNE 17th, 1870,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON THURSDAY EVENING,
June 30, at 8 o'clock.

All who appreciate the advantages that the thoroughfare of Broad street enjoys to make it, with proper improvement,
THE FINEST AND MOST IMPOSING AVENUE IN THE WORLD;
and all who take an honest pride in
BEAUTIFYING AND ADORNING OUR CITY,
ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETING.

By order of the
BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.
T. T. WOODRUFF, President.
Dr. F. C. MELVILLE, Vice-President.
GEORGE S. GRAHAM, Secretary.
JAMES W. HAVENS, Treasurer. 6 21 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.
[4 15tf4p

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Assembly passed April 29, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,'" confirming the By-laws adopted by the said corporation, now known by the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

NATHAN BROOKE, President.
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary.
June 14, 1870. 6 21 18t

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Annual Commencement, for conferring Degrees, will be held on THURSDAY, June 30, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School, the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, and other graduates of the University are invited to join the Faculty, in the Foyer of the Academy of Music, at a quarter before 10.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 24 5t Secretary.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

POLITICAL.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.—To the Union Republican Executive Committee Elect of the Twenty-eighth ward.

In accordance with the rules governing the Union Republican party, you will assemble at the LAMB TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, June 29, at 8 o'clock, and organize in compliance with the rules, and elect a representative to the City Executive Committee.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries. 6 24 3t

CLOTHING.

"NOW DU TELL!"

This elegant and not altogether unheard-of expression was uttered by good old Mrs. Buggs the other day, on the occasion of Buggs coming home in one of the Rockhill & Wilson Ten Dollar Suits. The dear old soul asked Buggs where he got them and what he paid. He said, all in one breath,

"*Gotematrockhillandwilsonsandpaidtendollars!*"

"Say it again," said she. Again he said,

"*Gotematrockhillandwilsonsandpaidtendollars!*"

"NOW DU TELL!" said the old lady. "Why I don't believe there's any other living souls in the world that can make clothes half so cheap as that." And Mrs. Buggs made Buggs turn himself round and round, so that she might delight herself with a full view of the Ten Dollar clothes.

And the result was that Buggs went right down that afternoon, and bought Ten Dollar Suits for all his big boys.

The fact is, that those Ten Dollar Suits are making a great stir in the community just now.

If you have not already bought, come and buy now.

If you want something different, in material, cut, or price, remember that we have endless variety.

"NOW DU TELL!"

GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO,
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

THE
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company

Will, until August 1 next, pay off at

Par and Accrued interest,

Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,
TREASURER.
June 25, 1870. 6 27 1m4p

MACHINERY.

PUNCHING, CUTTING, SCORING AND Perforating Machines for paper and metals.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mf No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
ENOCH LEWIS, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth tS27 Auctioneers.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

4-4 BRILLIANTS, 12½ CENTS.
MARSEILLES,
PIQUES,
CORDS,
SATIN PLAID NAINSOOKS,
AND ALL KINDS OF WHITE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
6 24 3t Above Willow.

BLACK HERNANIES
OF ALL GRADES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
6 24 3t Above Willow.

4-4 SHIRTING LINENS,
25, 31, and 37½ Cents.
As Cheap as Ever.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
4 24 3t Above Willow.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 333 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 14

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 2 29 2m5

GROCERIES, ETC.

To Families Going to the Country

We offer the best inducements to purchase their supply of

FINE GROCERIES

From our large and varied stock, including

WINES,

(PARTICULARLY CLARETS), English and Scotch Ales, and everything that can be wanted for the table.

Goods delivered free of charge to any of the depots or express offices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,)
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
6 16 12t4p PHILADELPHIA.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HADFIELD'S PREMIUM WORKS AT FACTORY PRICES.
EXHIBITION AND SMALL WORKS!!
GEORGE W. BOYER,
No. 138 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
6 16 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 mth6

FOURTH EDITION

United States and the Fenians.

Trial of Gen. Starr and Col. Thompson.

How Far Are We Responsible

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fenian Trials.

CANANDAIGUA, June 27.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the Fenian raiders, General Starr and Colonel Thompson, were arraigned upon several indictments against them and pleaded not guilty.

They were indicted jointly and separately for violating the neutrality laws. General Starr appeared with his counsel, who stated to the Court that his client would not be ready for trial at the present term, that he required reasonable time properly to prepare for his defense, and that he had affidavits to sustain his motion to postpone the trial. The Judge said he would hear the motion at 2:30 P. M. Colonel Thompson said that his counsel had not arrived, but that he would be here some time to-morrow.

Captain Mannix was arraigned on Friday, and stated that he could not be prepared for trial until the October circuit at Albany. The two latter cases will probably be disposed of to-morrow, when the motion will be heard. The District Attorney will oppose the motion and press the cases to trial.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

The following are the two sections reported by Mr. Sherman and adopted by the Senate as substitutes for the income tax sections stricken out:—

First. That sections 120, 121, 122, and 123 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the acts of July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867 shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned, being taxes on dividends of corporations and salaries of Government officers for and during the year 1870, and that all such taxes shall be collected in the manner now or hereafter provided by law.

Second. That for the purpose of allowing deductions from incomes, any religious or social community holding all their property and the income therefrom jointly and in common, each five of the persons composing such society, and any remaining fractional number of such persons less than five over such groups of five, shall be held to constitute a family and a reduction of $1000 shall be allowed for each of said families. Any taxes on the income, gains, and profits of such societies now due and unpaid shall be assessed and collected according to this provision.

The amendment of the Finance Committee to authorize the consolidation of collection districts was agreed to.

The tariff sections having been reached, the amendments reported from the committee were discussed. That striking out the duty of five cents on chicory, succory, dandelion root and acorn coffee, raw, ground, burned or prepared, and on all substitutes for coffee, was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman endeavored to withdraw the amendments reducing the duties on sugar according to the Senate committee's classification, so as to allow the rate to remain as under existing laws.

Mr. Hamlin objected to the withdrawal of the section, and asked to have a vote upon it. He argued in favor of reducing the duty on sugar, believing the receipts of the next year would exceed those of the preceding year, while the surplus in the Treasury could be drawn upon if necessary.

Mr. Sherman opposed the reduction upon the ground that the estimated receipts from revenue would not warrant it. He believed that increased expenditures would keep pace with any increased receipts.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The items in regard to the Washington aqueduct gave rise to discussion as to the inefficient supply of water to the city, which was attributed to the fact that the distributing mains are not equal either to the demand or the supply.

Mr. Cook moved a substitute, to appropriate under various heads $120,982.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) moved an amendment to the substitute requiring the money received for water rents to be applied to the improvement and repair of the aqueduct until otherwise provided by law.

The amendment was agreed to, and the substitute as amended was agreed to.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 1 20 this afternoon was caused by the explosion of a can of coal oil in depot of the Market Street Railway Company. The flames were extinguished by the employes, no further damage being incurred than the loss of the oil.

RUN OVER.—About 7 o'clock this morning Mr. Stevens, aged 31 years, residing at Cedar and Dauphin streets, was run over at Shackamaxon street wharf by a cart and badly injured. He was removed to his home.

PERSONAL.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUT break of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a bounty of $100, when discharged.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THIS PROMISED BOUNTY MUST NOW BE PAID. We are prepared to obtain it for every soldier who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and was subsequently honorably discharged, whether he served for a short or long time.

It is desirable to have the soldier's discharge, but the bounty can be obtained where the discharge is lost or cannot be had. No collection, no charge.

Call upon or write to the General Collection Agency, R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which ought to be paid them.

In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our comrades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Collection of Claims,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.—ALL WOUNDED or disabled SOLDIERS, also the widows, children under sixteen, or dependent mothers and fathers of those who died in the service, or since discharge, of disease contracted in the service, who have not yet claimed a pension, should apply at once to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. To secure back pension, claims must be made within five years from date of discharge or date of death. Long-standing or rejected claims promptly settled.

A BILL HAS PASSED ONE BRANCH OF Congress, giving $100 to the widow, children, or parents of all soldiers who died in the service, where the soldier enlisted for one year or less. For further information apply to No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. This will give $100 to the heirs of all soldiers who died in service, belonging to any nine months' regiments or three months' regiments. Applications are received daily by

R. S. LEAGUE & CO.

SOLDIERS, OR THEIR HEIRS, WHO WERE actually discharged for wounds, or injuries, or ruptures, and who are denied bounty because their discharges read "Surgeon's Certificate of Disability," can have a remuster so as to show them discharged for wounds, etc., and get their $200 bounty, on applying in person or by letter to R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE.—Passports issued by the State Department of the United States Government are the only ones recognized now by the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, and can be obtained in twenty-four hours, on an application made in person or by letter to the Official Passport Bureau. R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE settlement of official accounts of the officers of the late Army, and procure certificates of non-indebtedness, and collect arrears of pay, etc. References to hundreds of prominent officers. For information call upon or write to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Collection Agency, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR HEIRS.—Advice and information given free. If you have any kind of claim against the Government of the United States, write to or call at once upon R. S. LEAGUE & CO., the General Collection Agency, No. 35 S. SEVENTH Street.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE MEXICAN GOVernment promptly prepared for adjustment and settlement, by the Commission now in session. All applications must be filed before June 1, 1870. Apply either in person or by letter to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOWER one and two-horse Machines, now on exhibition. Call and see them, at

W. H. JONES'
Central Agricultural
Implement Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 1621 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
4 stuth1m

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the very attractive drama of *The Lancers* will be performed this evening and during the week, after which the theatre will be closed, and a number of extensive alterations and improvements made preparatory to the fall opening. Considering the extremely hot weather of the last week *The Lancers* achieved a decided success, although it did not attract as large audiences as its merits deserved. It is an exceedingly pleasant play, interesting without being soul-harrowing—just the kind of piece, in fact, for the hot weather. The various characters are admirably sustained, and we commend it again to those who wish to pass a pleasant evening.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Josh Hart's Grand Triple Combination commences its second week this evening, when the burlesque and harlequinade of *Robinson Crusoe and his Man Friday* will be produced in grand style. The entertainment will include Messrs. Maffitt and Bartholomew, the pantomimists, the Kiralfy Troupe, and a great number of other talented performers. This kind of an entertainment is eminently suitable for the season, and it will undoubtedly secure a fair share of the public appreciation.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the Infant Sappho will give an entertainment this evening of the nature of which we are in total ignorance. If the curiosity of the public on the subject is equal to our own, the house will not be able to hold all who apply for admission.

CITY ITEMS.

COATS OF LIGHT WOOLLEN FABRICS, *made up skeleton,*
of Alpaca, Drap d'Ete, Linen, etc.
VESTS, *of Black and Fancy Cloths and Woollens, made up skeleton,*
of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Marseilles, etc.
PANTS *of light weight, Black and Fancy Cassimeres,*
of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Duck, Drill, etc.
EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF
SUMMER CLOTHING
SOLD AT
GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES
THAN ELSEWHERE.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

IF YOUR CHILD HAS LOST ITS APPETITE, seems cross and fretful, and altogether in a bad way, without any particular disease manifesting itself, take for granted it needs a good tonic to invigorate the system, strengthen the stomach and bowels, and bring back a healthy appetite, and then obtain Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which, besides being one of the best general tonics, will rout all Worms from the system, and give your child a chance for enjoying good health. Sold everywhere.

Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

SEA MOSS FARINE is creating a great sensation in the food market, and its uses, as set forth by the reports of scientific experts, are many and various. In the first place, when employed in the preparation of puddings, custards, blanc mange, creams, gruels, and scores of other delicacies for the family table or the sick room, it adds largely to the quantity of nutriment derivable from the other materials; and in the second place renders the dish, whatever it may be, far more digestible and agreeable to the taste than it would have been without this cheap and pure ingredient. Such is the testimony of a large number of the most prominent hotel-keepers in New York and other cities. It is being used largely in all the hospitals, and will prove a lasting blessing to the poor.

GLITTERING TEETH.—Not only does SOZODONT impart the WHITENESS of the purest porcelain to the teeth, but its POLISH, too. They glisten after being brushed with it, like the inner surface of an ocean shell, and the effect of this peerless dentrifice is to render the enamel as hard and indestructible as adamant.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. alance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

SAVE and mend the pieces, use "SPALDING'S GLUE."

☞ WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST,
☞ WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST,
☞ WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST,
☞ WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST,
OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, ☞
OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, ☞
OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, ☞
OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, ☞
☞ WE ARE NOW RECEIVING,
☞ WE ARE NOW RECEIVING,
☞ WE ARE NOW RECEIVING,
☞ WE ARE NOW RECEIVING,
THE SECOND INSTALMENT, ☞
THE SECOND INSTALMENT, ☞
THE SECOND INSTALMENT, ☞
THE SECOND INSTALMENT, ☞
☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,
☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,
☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,
☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,

CARD.—Our sales have never been so large, but we still have a splendid stock of the very newest things. Having an immense force of cutters and workmen, we keep up the supply for our counters.

The new goods now receiving are:—

Alpaca Sacks,	Cheviot Suits,
Alpaca Dusters,	Travelling Suits,
Drap d'Ete Sacks,	Blue Chesterfields,
White and Colored Duck Suits,	Dahlia Chesterfields,
Flannel Suits,	Brown Chesterfields,
Towel Vests,	Youths' Chesterfields,
Marseilles Vests,	Boys' Dusters,
Boys' White Vests,	Boys' Alpaca Jackets,
	Children's Suits.

☞ An extra large force of Salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

2000 FRESH WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,
2000 FRESH WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,
2000 FRESH WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,
2000 FRESH WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,
ON OUR COUNTERS TO-DAY.

Sizes from 26 to 44, so that all can be fitted.
Prices ranging from $2 to $4.
1000 Thin Skeleton Cassimere Coats, all styles, $3 to $6, and upwards.
☞ Large Sales and Small Profits.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.

NOTE.—We have a full stock of extra large sizes.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards		2 per cent.
" 100	"	3 "
" 500	"	4 "

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

BASE BALL.

Athletics vs. Unions of Morrisania.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SEVENTEENTH STREET AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, June 27.—About three thousand people are present to witness the home and home game between the champion Athletics and the Unions of Morrisania. Mr. Halbach, of the Keystones, was selected for umpire. The play commenced at 3.15, with the Unions at the bat.

FIRST INNING.

Unions were skunked, Reynolds and Shelby going out on foul. Malone and Pabor out on fly by Bechtel.

Athletics—Reach and McBride out; Malone, Fisher and Sensenderfer got home—three runs.

SECOND INNING.

Unions—Birdsall got home. Bass out by Reach. Austin struck out. Gedney out on fly by Pratt—one run.

Athletics—Bechtel made a home run by long hit to centre field. Reach and Malone out by Kenny, and Fisler out on fly by Austin—one run.

THIRD INNING.

Unions—Pabor made a home run. Higham, Reynolds, and Shelly also scored. 4 runs.

Athletics—Schaffer and Radcliffe made runs.

FOURTH INNING.

Unions, 5; Athletics, 7.

MARRIED.

BRODBECK—BLIEM.—On the evening of the 23d instant, by the Rev. F. W. Dechart, at his residence, Mr. WILLIAM E. BRODBECK, of York county, to Miss SALLIE E. BLIEM, of Philadelphia.

GUTH—MAGEE.—On Thursday evening, June 23, 1870, by the Rev. Robert Adair, Mr. AUGUSTUS I. GUTH to Miss EMMA M. MAGEE, niece of the officiating clergyman, both of this city.

DIED.

BINGHAM.—On the 24th instant, JOHN BINGHAM, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 N. Eleventh street, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—On the 26th instant, BARTHOLOMY FITZPATRICK, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Bishop Neumann and Charles Carroll Beneficial Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 8½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 516 N. Front street.

GRULER.—On the 27th instant, at 6½ o'clock A. M., REBECCA E., wife of John M. Gruler.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HOPKINSON.—At Bordentown, on Sunday, June 26, CHARLES BIDDLE HOPKINSON, son of the late Francis Hopkinson.

Funeral service at Christ Church, Bordentown, on Wednesday, June 29, instant, at 12 o'clock M.

LAIRD.—HUGH LAIRD, on the evening of the 25th instant, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4078 Mary street, east of Forty-first, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

NORTH.—On the 25th instant, MATTIE E. NORTH, daughter of William Z. and Emily F. North, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 222 Dickerson street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

SHARPLESS.—On the 26th instant, JOSEPH I. SHARPLESS, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1335 Arch street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT;

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

4 11 mwf5ptf **GEO. W. NIEMANN.**

PLATED WARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of

ELEGANT PLATED WARES

FROM THE

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.

They have a very full line of

COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,

DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES

TUREENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES

PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,

CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.

NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DESIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Complete Table Outfits

In plain practical designs and matching throughout

At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.

6 1 wfmtfrp

PLATED GOODS.

REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS

From No. 804 Chesnut street to

No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meridan Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [6 4 1m

HATS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.—GREAT BARGAINS in Straw, Gimp, and Hair Hats, for Ladies and Misses.

Ribbons, Crapes, Flowers, Ruches, Frames, etc.

Sash Ribbons, all widths and colors; bargains.

Try our Kid Gloves, extra quality, only $1·25.

Receiving Bargains from auction daily.

MARKLAND'S Store for Bargains in Good Goods, No. 237 SOUTH Street.

Trim Bonnets or Hats while you wait. 6 15 wfm 6t

BAKER'S

COLONNADE PARTAGA CIGARS,
Three for Twenty-five Cents.

Warranted to beat anything sold in the city of Philadelphia for three for twenty-five cents.

COLONNADE HOTEL CIGAR STORE,
6 18 stuth 1m No. 1504 CHESNUT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 23d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.

Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL,
6 11 1m THOMAS GREENWELL, } Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6-12m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.
6 11 1m E. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 11 1m Proprietress.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. DEVINE, No. 1322 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street. M. B. FIELD,
6 11 1m

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will be open for the season the 25th of June.
6 11 1m R. E. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,

AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.

Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited; the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 10rp

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

NATIONAL HALL, formerly kept by Aaron Garretson, will be opened under new auspices, June 20, under the supervision of W. B. MILLER (formerly proprietor of Congress Hall), and superintended by WILLIAM WHITNEY.

The house commands a fine view of the ocean, and will be kept as a

First Class Family Boarding-House.

The table will be supplied with all the *Substantials* and *Delicacies of the Season*, without the *Entrees*.

Stage free to convey guests to and from the depot and bathing grounds. NO BAR.

Patronage respectfully solicited, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the NATIONAL a desirable home for those who wish Comfort, Sea Air, and Sea Bathing, without the expenses of a fashionable hotel.

TERMS—$15 PER WEEK OR $3 PER DAY.

Liberal arrangements made to large families remaining from four to six weeks. For Rooms, address

WILLIAM WHITNEY,
6 16 10t NATIONAL HALL, Cape May, N. J.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., WILL BE OPENED
this season for guests
On THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.

It is intended that
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE
shall sustain its
HIGH CHARACTER
for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.

For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for

THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 6t] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

MIRABELLA'S NEW HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. C. MIRABELLA, of Philadelphia, has opened HIS NEW HOTEL,
on JACKSON Street, within a few steps of the ocean. The sleeping apartments are light and airy and beautifully furnished. Board per day, $3; per week, $18. Private dinner and supper parties will receive the particular attention of the proprietor. 6 16 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 7 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week.
6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House will be open for the reception of guests on July 1. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wlm 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4 30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York..... $3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·25

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

C. E. KIMBALL,
6 27 Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY

AT THE

SEA SHORE,

VIA

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Trains leave VINE STREET FERRY on SATURDAY at 8·00 A. M., 2·00, 3·30, and 4·15 P. M.

On SUNDAY at 8·00 A. M.

MONDAY, 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 and 4·15 P. M.

The 2·00 and 3·30 P. M. trains RUN THROUGH IN 1¼ HOURS.

Excursion tickets, good from Saturday morning, July 2, until Tuesday morning, July 5, inclusive, $3·00.

6 24 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

CROQUET.

CROQUET A SPECIALTY.

PRICES REDUCED FOR A FULL SET,

GOOD ARTICLE ONLY $3·50.

W. C. PERRY,

6 25 2t No. 728 ARCH Street.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN DYKE'S TONIC AND PURIFYING BITTERS is everywhere acknowledged to stand unequalled and unrivalled as a Tonic and Purifying Remedy. It is the only remedy in the world that will positively and permanently cure Dyspepsia. It is a pure Tonic, composed of the concentrated juices of certain medicinal herbs, plants and roots. It is prepared with a true knowledge and conception of the requirements of the human system. Sold by all druggists. Sole proprietor,

JAMES M. VAN KYKE, M. D.,
6 25 12mrp No. 1036 RACE Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office rp6

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MAY 20, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr. Caroline Wynder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Day Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brinkman, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koon Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Gredler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O.,

A TALE OF ANCIENT WRONG.

From the N. Y. Nation.

About this time of the year, as regularly as the seasons roll, the newspapers begin to discuss the subject of "country board," and to receive letters about it from that large class of dwellers in cities to whom the expensive joys of Newport and Saratoga and Sharon are forbidden, but who, nevertheless, want to get to the country with their families during the hot weather, and, partly for the sake of seclusion and plain clothes, and partly for the sake of economy, resort to the farm-houses. The number of farm-houses which now receive city families in July and August is practically unlimited. The boarders, however, generally come back to town feeling swindled, attenuated, badly bitten, and somewhat run down in digestion, and possibly with the seeds of disease implanted in the children by poor fare, vowing, if not swearing, that they have had the last of "country board." By the time the summer comes again, however, the memory of last year's woes has grown faint, and the grass and foliage become tempting, and the streets look hot, and dusty, and lonely, and the children look pale, and another trial is made; and so on from year to year, till some people are lashed into fury by the mere sight of a farmer, and think of a farm-house as a den in which strangers are starved and cheated, under the pretense of being fattened and strengthened; and their indignation is favored by the press, which, in May and June, remonstrates savagely with the agricultural population upon its beds, its beef, its butter and milk, and, indeed, its whole manner of life.

We are not so vain as to suppose that anything we can say can bring the parties in this controversy to an understanding. There are some woes which nothing but the consolations of religion can assuage, as the lady said apropos of the expensive clothes of her next door neighbor's daughters, and we are far from flattering ourselves that we can pluck from anybody's brain the bitter memories of saleratus bread, and boiled pork, rancid butter, skimmed milk, or other country delicacies. But we think we can give some reasons why a city family of moderate means and average fortitude should accept the existing condition of country living with at least as much resignation as it accepts the narrowness of fortune, or the dust of the cars, or the dulness of trade, or the weight of taxation. In other words, we think there is more to be said for the farmer and his wife than this pair of badly fed extortioners are likely to say for themselves, partly, no doubt, owing to their callousness, but somewhat to their defective literary training.

In the first place, we think the ideas of farm-house life formed by city people are greatly colored either by boyish recollections of the enjoyment of things only enjoyable when one is very young, very poor, and very inexperienced, or by the literary view of country life derived from magazines and novels. According to the novelists and magazine-writers, the farm is a real Arcadia, flooded, however, with the light of modern thought. The air is ever heavy with the scent of the flowers and the blossoms and the new-mown hay; the orchards are laden with golden fruit; the barn-yard swarms with tender chickens, and the shelves of the dairy groan under the cream-pans and the cheese; and of these nothing goes to market till the family have had their fill. The farmer himself is a jolly and open-handed man, full of wise saws and modern instances, and his wife, an industrious, bustling, efficient person, with her head full of receipts for dainty dishes, which it is her special delight to prepare, and which she revels in seeing other people eat. The picture of the daughters, too, is well calculated to fire the dullest imagination. They make their own clothes, of plain, sensible materials, it is true, but cut on patterns furnished by *Harper's Bazar*, so that, as far as externals go, they are not distinguishable from really good city girls. They do nearly all the work of the house, and delight in it—in fact, consider it "fun"—without even soiling their dresses, and almost without soiling their fingers, and hate the sight of Irish "helps." They take a "Robinson-Crusoe-like pleasure" in the chores. Every morning "they give the coffee pot a ration of fragrant beaten paste—the brown kernels mixed with an egg;" into one frying-pan "they set the milk for the brewis, into which, when it boils up white and drifting, go the sweet fresh butter and the salt, and then the bread-crumbs; and the result is a light, delicate, savory bread-porridge, to eat daintily with a fork, and be thankful for." In the other pan "are the fried eggs and the sprinkle of salt and pepper," and "over it stands Barbara, with a tin-spoon, to toss up and turn till the whole is just curdled with the heat into white and yellow flakes, not one of which is raw nor one dry." When the breakfast is on the table, Rosamond puts a tea-rose in a glass vase at the edge of the white waiter napkin, and through the three cool west windows the morning breeze comes in, and "overbears the remembrance of the cooking and the reminder of the stove." After breakfast, "Ruth picks up the dishes, and it is something delicate to see her scrape them clean with a pliant knife, as a painter might cleanse his palette, and then they are set before mother in files and groups on the Pembroke table. She sits in her raised arm-chair, as she might sit making tea for company, and has her little mop and three long, soft, clean towels beside her." We need hardly say they also contribute to the *Atlantic* and *Galaxy*, and read Emerson. When they propose to take a few boarders in summer, what wonder if people from the city fly to them, and smack their lips over the prospect of the coffee and the brewis and the scrambled eggs, and sniff in anticipation the aroma of the tea-rose?

The unvarnished truth—the horrid truth—is, however, that farm-life in the United States, as in all countries in which labor is scarce and dear, is a very hard, coarse, monotonous life. The lovely farm-houses of the poets and novelists are places in which servants abound, in which stout dairy-maids milk the early cow and make the fragrant butter, and stout cooks serve the delicious coffee and the savory brewis and the perfect scrambled eggs; and in which the stout kitchen maids scrape the dishes, not as the painter scrapes his palette, but in whatever fashion will take the grease off quickest; and stout laborers handle the shovel and the hoe, and the farmer cooks on and grows fat, and his wife compounds receipts and follows up the maids, and the girls of the family have time to trim the roses, and train the sweetbrier, and ride the pony. The farmer who offers you board every summer, dear city people, is a very hard-worked man, who, by constant toil with his own hands from morn till night, all the year round, barely makes ends meet, and lays up something for his old age, and to give his boys and girls a start in life, or send them to school or college. His wife is just as sorely tried as himself, and has for many years found the preparation even of the fare you turn up your noses at such a very dismal task—the stove so hot and her back so weary—that not only is her repertory of receipts very small, and not only does she not care to add to it, but she wishes in her heart there was no such thing as food known, and would herself, were it not for the cravings of her men folk, gladly live on tea and bread or coffee and pie all the year round. The girls, instead of looking forward eagerly to your coming, and being ready to discuss Shakespeare and the musical glasses with you, have probably gone off to teach or work in a factory, as the readiest way of supporting themselves and lightening their father's burdens. Even if you should find them at home, however, so far from wanting to make coffee and brewis and bake bread for you, they have been so long and so faithfully learning the great democratic lesson of equality, that the last thing in the world they wish is to wait on you. They think you are quite competent to wait on yourselves, and that if you did more of it it would be better for you; so they set themselves resolutely to keep you in mind of the futility and baselessness of the little airs of refinement and social superiority which you bring down with you from the city.

It must be borne in mind, too, which it seems not to be by many persons, that farmers who offer country board are not induced to do so by a feeling of compassion for the city people, or from a desire to bring the roses back to their cheeks. They are induced to do it by the hope of making a little money with the least possible outlay on their part, and the least possible disturbance of their daily life. People who complain of the coarseness of their fare and the badness of their beds talk as if they deliberately went to work to set up a poor boarding-house, and that the poverty of their table was the result simply of a desire to cheat. It is nothing of the kind. The way that the farmer asks you to live is rather better than the way he and his family live all the rest of the year. The saleratus bread is the bread always consumed in the family, and if he sends his fat chickens and his lambs and his best vegetables to the market, it is because he has always done so; if he were to let you eat them, he would probably make little or nothing by keeping you. What you ask him to do when you call for good bread and fresh meat every day, and good vegetables and milk of the first quality, is to rearrange his whole life and business for two months in the year. If he were to give you such a table as you ask for, he would have to get from New York such a cook as you pay sixteen or eighteen dollars a month to; and, instead of the wild "help" whom you see rushing to and fro furtively between the kitchen and the wood-pile like a guilty thing upon a fearful summons, probably picked up in the nearest settlement at five or six dollars a month, he would have to get a waiter or two from the city at double that sum. In short, for the number of boarders his house will contain, the thing would never pay. He does not want to go into a new business; he simply invites you, if want country air, to share the fare and conveniences of his own household.

The remedy is to be found—if remedy there be—in the multiplication of boarding-houses, managed by people who understand keeping them, and make a business of it. Boarding city people cannot be tacked on to farming, as American farm life now is, and as American women now practise cookery. What we want is a greater number of country innkeepers, who know what city people need to make them comfortable, and are not above trying to supply it, instead of making, as so many "hotel-keepers" do, a steady effort to reform city manners, and show guests that their desires are unreasonable. Let us suggest, too, that, now that women are looking about so eagerly for new fields of employment, and are so fretted by the public disinclination to let them be lawyers and brokers, that there is here an excellent opening for farmers' daughtars. A company of young women, in any healthy and picturesque locality, who could furnish amongst them really good cooks, chambermaids, and waiters, and were not above being polite—not servile, but polite—might, we are sure, reap a golden harvest every summer. There would be little difficulty in their finding houses or capital if they gave any evidence of ability to make use of them; and they might rob summer of the terrors it now has for so many thousands of families.

But of the improvement of board in farm-houses we cannot conscientiously hold out any hope. It cannot come without a total reorganization of American agricultural life, and the breaking up of many very deeply rooted habits, and these we are not likely to see in our time. People who cannot stand farm-house board, and cannot afford the great hotels or country houses, would therefore do well to stay at home. If they have to do so, too, we see no objection to their persuading themselves, as so many do, that the air of Murray Hill is as pure as any on the continent, and that, for real coolness and repose, there is no place on a summer evening like the stoop of a New York house. But there is little use in abusing the farmers and just as little in dreaming golden dreams of the summer that is to be. All board is vanity and vexation of spirit, whether it be in town or country. There is probably no image which so many active and subtle brains have delighted in conjuring up as the ideal boarding-house-keeper. Many is the pillow on which she has spread succulent beefsteaks and potatoes done to a turn, and light, wholesome, and well-baked bread, with a winning and respectful smile. But the vision fades with the morning light, and we fear it will be long before poor humanity sees it embodied in flesh and blood.

A NEW THEORY OF IMMORTALITY.

The immortality of the soul is so conclusively established in the teachings of Christianity that an attempt to prove it on grounds apart from revelation must naturally seem to most minds a mere labor of supererogation, even if it be not one of irreverence; but, as evidence of the curious themes the human mind can invent, we would call the attention of our readers to a most remarkable theory propounded by the late Dr. Ivan Slavonski, a very distinguished Russian mathematician, in which he attempts to give "Mathematical and Physical Proof of the Immortality of Man." But it is not immortality, as we ordinarily understand it, that the learned mathematician believed himself to have established, for his "mathematical and physical" proof consigns us for vast and indefinite periods of years to utter oblivion, but recalls us upon the stage of life at regular recurring eras, to re-enact our little drama of existence—to be born again, to enjoy, to suffer, to die, exactly as we are now born, and as we now enjoy, suffer, and die. We will endeavor to make Dr. Slavonski's extraordinary theory clear to the reader in as few words as possible. Dr. Slavonski asserts the atomic theory of the universe. The world is composed of a limited and definite number of indivisible atoms. Atoms are defined as the smallest existing portion of matter. The infinite divisibility of matter has been asserted by some philosophers, but Dr. Slavonski asks pertinently whether or not there is the smallest existent portion of matter. To say there is not, is to say there is a portion of matter smaller than itself, which is an evident absurdity. The universe being composed of a definite number of atoms, these are ceaselessly undergoing change of place, constantly combining in new forms, and with variable results. But, the question arises, into how many possible forms may these atoms be arranged, and, when every variation of form is expressed, must not former combinations recur? The letters *a* and *b*, for instance, can only be formed into *ab* and *ba;* the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, give six variations, or permutations, which are *abc*, *acb*, *bac*, *bca*, *cab*, *cba*. Two things may be arranged by pairs in four ways, as *a* and *b* can be placed *aa*, *ab*, *ba*, and *bb*. These letters may be varied by pairs nine ways, and, as evidence "of the number of combinations of a few things taken by twos, by threes, by fours, and so on, it is only necessary to state that in this way the letters of the alphabet would give 1,391,724,288,887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200 changes, and not one more. This result is definitely fixed by the law of their arrangement." And, just as there is a law of limitation in the combination of three, six, or twenty-six letters, so there must also be a law of limitation in the combination of any number of items or atoms. There must come a time, then, according to this rule, when all possible place-changes of the atoms composing the universe will have been exhausted, and nature must return to forms or combinations that have previously existed. This theory, the reader will understand, asserts that the time must come "when the earth will be in the same condition it is at this moment, and that it has already been a vast number of times. The geological eras which have made it what it is will again work out their necessary results, and man will appear again, each individual being precisely the same individual he is now, born of the same parents, be reared under the same circumstances, and live the same life." This surprising theory assumes, it will be noted, that each person is no more than a "fortuitous congregation of atoms," and entirely eliminates all conception of soul or spirit. The vast interregnum between each of our eras of existence is described as in no way affecting us, because we should be unconscious of the duration of time. Of what that duration may be, we can form some sort of breathless guess when we recall what we have already told of the number of combinations the English alphabet is capable of. If any one would like to estimate how many years must elapse before the world returns to its old courses, and things that have been shall once more be, let him assume the largest possible number his imagination can grasp as a possible enumeration of the number of atoms in the universe, and then let him apply the rule of permutations, which is as follows:—To find, say, the permutations of two letters, multiply one by two; of three letters, multiply one by two, and the result by three; of four letters, multiply one by two, the result by three, and the last result by four. Seven letters will give five thousand and forty possible changes—and with this start we hope some of our industrious readers will ascertain the time when our earthly turn ought to come around again. But how strange and startling is this proposition! If it assumes that, at each recurring era, we should be unconscious of preceding ones, then this sort of immortality is nothing to us; immortality, if it concerns us at all, must mean the perpetuation of our individuality—and if it does mean this, then Dr. Slavonski's theory is worse than any purgatory ever dreamed of. Think of men and women being compelled in ever-recurring eras to endure over and over again all their trials, struggles, disappointments, and sorrows, all their pains and ills, all their delusions and sharp disciplines. Think of calamity, and war, and famine, of crime and disease, of persecutions and cruelties, of sloth and debauchery, of oppression and wrong, being also immortal, forever and forever returning to renew their terrible history! Why, this conception of immortality renders life absolutely appalling, and may well make us hope that Dr. Slavonski's "Mathematical Proof," will be found to have omitted some important factor, by which the dire result predicted may never come about.—*Appleton's Journal.*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, **$1,000,000;** paid, **$550,000.**

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.	

[5 13fmw]

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken at faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratchford Starr
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,
Hon. Wm. A. Porter.	

OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 25 CENTS, At Retail! DIAMOND'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 6 11 1m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Land Grant Coupon Bonds, $1000 Each,

Interest April and October, for sale at $790 each. They pay SEVEN (7) PER CENT. interest, run for twenty (20) years, are secured by 12,000,000 acres of land, all lying within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVE THEIR LAND GRANT BONDS FOR THEIR FACE AND ACCRUED INTEREST in payment of any of their lands.

From July 28, 1869, to date, the Company have received upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars in cash and land grant bonds in payment for lands sold by them.

Pamphlets giving full details of the land can be obtained by application to

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 9 6

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 23 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
265 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNL
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26f

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES. Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, FROM OUR friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.
Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds.....	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 PINE STREET,
6 9 tfrp N&W YORK.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21i

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELISHA CATTELL.

A MODERN ALADDIN.

Great Discovery of Buried Art Treasures.

An occasional correspondent of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, writing from Athens, Greece, May 7, relates the following wonderful discoveries:—

I have just returned from Larnaca, on the Island of Cyprus, where I have seen one of the most interesting and extensive collections of Greek and Phœnician antiquities yet discovered. General L. P. di Cesnola, who received honorable wounds in our late civil war, was rewarded for his bravery by President Lincoln with the United States Consulate at Cyprus, on a salary of one thousand dollars a year. General Cesnola had been interested in antiquities previous to his arrival at Cyprus, and was a member of the Archæological Society in Turin, his native city. One day towards the close of 1867, while taking a drive with his family, he stopped for a few moments at a peasant's house in Dali, the ancient Idalium. The peasant told him he had a secret to divulge. While looking for some stones to be used in the construction of his house, he exhumed two vases. As natives are forbidden to make excavations without a firman, and as a firman would cost more than he was able to pay, the peasant buried his vases and said nothing. As soon as General Cesnola saw them he recognized them as rare and beautiful specimens of Phœnician work. He hastened to obtain a firman from the Turkish Government, and opened more than nine thousand tombs. The result was a large collection of curiosities, consisting of marble and limestone statues, statuettes and vases, antique Greek glassware, bronzes, crusaders' and oriental arms and ornaments of gold, silver, and engraved stones. These were readily disposed of to the British and Berlin museums, Mr. Lepsius, of Berlin, taking over six hundred vases.

Elated with his success, the General resolved to try once more. Cyprus is the place from which Venus is said to have emerged from the sea, and hundreds of temples were there dedicated to her worship. Especially at Golgos there was a very beautiful temple, mentioned by Theocritus and Catullus; but Engel, in his work on Cyprus (vol. i, p. 145, and vol. ii, p. 81), says that the position of Golgos is not known. See also Smith's Dict., article *Golgi*.

It has often been remarked that the modern town of Atieno is built of the remains of some ancient temple. A few years since Count de Vogue was at Cyprus, and excavated near Atieno, hoping to find the temple, but went away without accomplishing his object. General Cesnola resolved to make another trial. On the side of a hill he first found tombs. After digging for six or seven days the works of art which had been Phœnician suddenly became Greek and Roman, and were found three feet below the surface. On digging down six and seven feet he found again the remains of Phœnician art. The occupants of the island had all chosen the same site for their cemetery, only that the Greeks and Romans, coming last, buried their dead above the remains of the Phœnicians. On approaching the foot of the hill, the spades of his workmen struck the foundations of an old wall; and lo! inside the wall, all around the valley, were rows of statues of life size, statuettes and colossal statues, bronzes, heads, bass-reliefs, Greek inscriptions, and numerous votive offerings. Besides settling the position of ancient Golgos and thus making a contribution to history, General Cesnola has a museum of over nine thousand specimens of ancient art, many of them illustrating religious rites and domestic customs.

He has over two hundred pairs of gold earrings, some of which a gentleman tried in vain to purchase for Queen Victoria; some of the most beautiful rings and bracelets that have ever been found, showing that modern jewellers have not yet carried the art of engraving to the point it reached among the Greeks.

There are also Byzantine statues, representing the three Graces; a garnet head, beautifully engraved, and set in gold; Phœnician inlaid vases; statues of Sappho and of Venus, some Phœnician and Assyrian statues weighing between five hundred and six hundred pounds each. Although these were exhumed as late as March last, agents from both the British and Berlin museums have already been sent to make purchases for the completion of their collections. For a single vase the General has been offered £150; but with a desire, understood with difficulty in our money-getting age, that antiquities found together should remain together, he refuses to sell unless the purchaser will take the lot entire. To any responsible party General Cesnola makes the following offer:—A vessel shall be sent to Cyprus, the collection taken home and set up, and the amount to be paid shall be left to arbitration.

A French Thief.—The other day, says a French paper, a lady went into a haberdasher's shop, Rue Richelieu, and bought a pearl-grey silk dress. The shopman had noticed a tolerably well-dressed man standing at the door after the arrival of the lady and seeming to watch all her movements. Stepping up to the cashier's desk, the lady drew a 200 franc note from her purse. At that moment the man outside rushed into the shop, gave the lady a box on the ear, and tore the note out of her hands. "I had forbidden you to buy that dress," cried he, "but I watched you, and you shall not have it." With these words he hastened away, the lady fainted, and the persons employed in the shop, supposing the intruder to be an offended husband, made no remark and let him go. When the lady recovered, the proprietor of the establishment expressed his regret at this violent scene, and pitied her for being dependent on so brutal a husband. "My husband!" cried the lady, eagerly. "Sir, that man is not my husband; I do not know him, and have never seen him." The pretended husband was a daring thief.

A Paris Story.—A man of the world in Paris, who was on the eve of marrying a wealthy young lady from abroad, had, as a matter of course, to break the chains of flowers which attached him to the car of a queen of the demi-monde. "I shall revenge myself," said the deserted belle, when she received the farewell letter from him. "She did revenge herself," says the *Entr'acte*, and that in the following manner:—"A handful of gold pieces, which she distributed very adroitly, enabled her, with the assistance of an unscrupulous footman, to play her faithless lover a very bad trick. The box containing the post stamps on the lover's writing table was replaced by a box looking exactly like the former. The second box was filled with post stamps which had previously been dipped in a poisonous substance. The lover came near dying after putting one of these stamps into his mouth. He had no difficulty in divining who was at the bottom of it. He refused to prefer a charge against this granddaughter of Madame de Brinvilliers, but sent her word that she must leave France for some time to come."

CARPETINGS, ETC.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER. WM. T. CERNEA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 29 North SECOND Street

Opposite Christ Church

PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN
VENETIAN CARPETS.

ALSO,

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE

Lowest Market Rates.

E. J. LESTER & CO.,

Opposite Christ Church

No. 29 North SECOND Street,

4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.

BY
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
AT
KELLY'S,
KELLY'S,
KELLY'S,
621 *SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,*
905 *SOUTH STREET,*
1201 *MARKET STREET,*
528 *GIRARD AVENUE,*
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
Northwest Corner of TWELFTH and MARKET STREETS,
[*UP STAIRS.*]

NOTICE.—Persons wanting any of the above-mentioned articles of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Furniture, etc., can be accommodated on the most liberal terms, at the lowest prices, payable by the week or month, if desired. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. [6 4 smwim

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR BINS. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALITY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 3 PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 16 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.

JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 41 No. 429 North FIFTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	6·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5, 6½, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5, 6½, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8¼, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¼ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6¼ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9¼ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·46 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 12 M. (noon), 6·46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

June 16, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Junction and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY POLITICS.

The Democracy.

Getting Ready for the Contest—Their Primary Elections and Nominating Conventions—The Men who Aspire to be their Candidates.

This evening, between the hours of 6 and 8, the annual primary elections of the Democratic party are to be held; and if any good Democrat who desires to see a good ticket nominated has not done his duty by voting early and often, before he reads this article, let him hurry through with it and get in at least one vote before the closing of the polls. Under the new rules of the party, which now go into effect for the first time, the people do not vote directly for delegates to the different city, county, and judicial conventions, the members of these bodies being selected by ward conventions, the delegates to which are elected directly by the people. But in the case of the Congressional, legislative, and ward nominating conventions, the delegates are voted for directly, after the old fashion and according to the present usage of the Republican party. These latter conventions are all held to-morrow, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, as well as the ward conventions for selecting delegates to the city, county, and judicial conventions, while the assembling of the latter—six in number—takes place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Altogether, there will be sixty different nominating conventions held on the two days, the same number as was the case recently in the Republican party.

The following are the places of meeting of the conventions in the first four Congressional districts, the elections in the three wards of the city which are included in the Fifth district being postponed to some future time:—

First District Convention at the old Court House, Sixth and Chesnut streets.

Second District Convention at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets.

Third District Convention at the Black Horse Hotel (Morton's), on Frankford road, opposite Hanover street.

Fourth District Convention at Kinkler's Hotel, southwest corner of Broad and Ridge avenue.

The Senatorial Convention of the Third district will be held at Ladner's Military Hall, on Third street, below Green.

The conventions which assemble on Wednesday morning meet at the following places:—

Sheriff Convention at Washington Hall, corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets.

Register of Wills Convention in the large hall of the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets.

Clerk of Orphans' Court Convention at the Supreme Court Room, on Chesnut street, above Fifth.

Receiver of Taxes Convention at the City Assembly Rooms, southwest corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets.

City Commissioner Convention at Concordia Hall, on Callowhill street, below Fifth.

Judicial Convention, for nominating two candidates for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and one candidate for Judge of the District Court, at the old Court House, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets.

The aspirants for the nominations are few, especially when compared with the host from which the recent Republican conventions were obliged to make their selections.

Congress.

In the First Congressional district, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who has been in the seat since 1863, will in all probability be renominated. Mr. Randall is a native of Philadelphia, forty-two years old, and before entering Congress was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and figured quite prominently in local politics, having been a member of City Councils four years and of the State Senate two years. Mr. Randall occupies a conspicuous position on the floor of the House, and has a place on several of the most important committees. There is, however, some opposition to his renomination, an effort being made to persuade Lewis C. Cassidy to contest the nomination. Mr. Cassidy is well known as one of the quickest and brightest lawyers who figure in the criminal courts of the city. In 1857 he was the Democratic candidate for District Attorney against William B. Mann, and was returned as elected. Mr. Mann contested the return, however, and finally ousted him, although the Legislature made an effort to settle it by a special enactment authorizing both the contestants to discharge the duties of the office.

In the Second district, the dissensions at present existing in the Republican ranks have given some of the more sanguine Democratic leaders a hope of success, provided a good candidate shall be nominated. Theodore Cuyler, Esq., one of the leading lawyers of the city, and a man of high personal character as well as rare legal ability, has been fixed upon by these as the proper candidate, but it is understood that he declines to run the risk of defeat, and moreover is unwilling to sacrifice his large practice at the bar, in case there was a certainty of election. The Hon. H. M. Phillips is also spoken of for the nomination. He is a Democrat of the old school, more of a statesman than a politician, a lawyer of acknowledged ability, and sat in Congress from 1857 to 1859. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of City Trusts. Charles W. Brooke, Esq., has also announced himself as a candidate. Mr. Brooke is comparatively a young man, but he is already one of the leading criminal lawyers of the city, and of late has been attracting considerable attention by the repeated delivery of a lecture on "Irish Diamonds." Frederick Fraley, Esq., prominent in business circles, and for many years President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, has also been mentioned in connection with the nomination.

In the Third district, Dr. John Moffet, who has been in the drug business for years on Second street, above Oxford, Nineteenth ward, and who was returned in 1868, as elected over Hon. Leonard Myers by a bare majority of 127 votes, will doubtless receive the nomination, as a recompense for the summary manner in which he was thrown out of his seat by the House, on the allegation of fraudulent votes. Dr. Moffet is an Irishman by birth and thirty-eight years of age. He came to this city with his parents in childhood, was educated in the public schools and the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and served as a Director and Controller of public schools from 1860 to 1869. Mr. John Robbins, Jr., however, is understood to be an aspirant for the nomination. Mr. Robbins has for several years been prominent in the political movements of the Democracy, and is the son of the Hon. John Robbins, who was a member of Congress from 1849 to 1855.

The independent stand taken by General William B. Thomas as a candidate against Judge Kelley in the Fourth district has somewhat demoralized the Democracy, and it is understood that they will make no nomination in this district, but will leave the masses of the party at liberty to rally with the disaffected Republicans to General Thomas' support, as the only hope of defeating Judge Kelley. Mr. James B. Nicholson, the prominent Odd Fellow, who was the Democratic candidate in 1868, is, however, a candidate again, but if the convention should conclude to make a nomination, he will find a formidable rival in Mr. James S. Watson, a resident of North Broad street, and well and favorably known in business circles.

In the city portion of the Fifth district, no election for delegates will be held to-day, as already stated. Among the aspirants for the nomination spoken of are Dr. John Reading, who held the seat for a few months during the present Congress, until ousted by Hon. Caleb N. Taylor, and Hon. Richard Vaux, the eccentric ex-Mayor of the city.

Sheriff.

Several recent announcements have been made for the position of Sheriff. Frederick Gerker resides in the Twelfth Ward, and was one of the firm of Charles Gerker's Sons, manufacturers of glue and curled hair. During the war he was in the Quartermaster's Department. Peter Armbruster served one term as Receiver of Taxes, being elected in May, 1856. George R. Berrill has been a standing candidate for the position for many years, and once received the nomination, but was defeated at the polls. General Isaac J. Wistar, of Germantown, was a good soldier, and at one time commanded Baker's celebrated California Regiment. George A. Gaton resides in the Twenty-sixth ward, and has been a candidate on former occasions. He received his education at Burlington College, and is at present in the counting-house of Caleb Cope & Co. Jeremiah McKibben was until lately one of the proprietors of the Merchants' Hotel. Colonel Charles J. Biddle, son of Nicholas Biddle, the famous United States Bank man, commanded the Bucktail Regiment, and is at present the principal editorial writer of the *Age*.

Register of Wills.

Quite a number of candidates have announced themselves for this position. General William A Leech, the present incumbent, served through the late war in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the three months service, and in the Ninetieth Regiment in the three years service, and was a prisoner of war at Libby, Salisbury and Danville. Anthony A. Laws is a young man, and is now Chief Clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans Court. He was in the army and was badly wounded at Antietam. Major Jeremiah W. Fritz has been for years identified with the National Guards, and is at present a deputy under Sheriff Lyle. Andrew Alexander, Sr., the sculptor of the Lyle statue, lives in the Fourteenth ward. Colonel Alfred Day hails from the Fifth ward, and is a prominent coal merchant. He commanded an "emergency" regiment. Frederick W. Grayson is a Southerner by birth, and one of the proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*. William P. Hood, of the Fifteenth ward, heads his card with "State Rights—the basis of American Liberty."

Receiver of Taxes.

Captain Timothy A. Sloan, one of the two candidates who have been named, was a soldier in the Rebellion. He is a saddle and harness maker.

Samuel Vanstavoren is foreman in Wood's iron foundry, on Ridge avenue, and resides in the Fourteenth ward.

Clerk of Orphans' Court.

Joseph Megary is the present incumbent, and has performed the duties of the office satisfactorily. He is a resident of Southwark, and served several terms in Common Council. Edmund Keyser, a resident of the Tenth ward, and James Agnew, of the Second ward, are also candidates.

City Commissioner.

General John F. Ballier is the present incumbent. In 1861 he went out as colonel of the 98th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, served faithfully for four years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war with the rank of brevet brigadier-general. Robert McBride is a resident of the Seventeenth ward. He served during the entire war, and at the close of the Rebellion came home in command of the 72d Regiment. Colonel Anthony Reynolds participated in the late war and during the Mexican campaign. Albert Lawrence is President of the Fairmount Fire Company, and was one of the early appointments of Mayor Fox. Captain John W. Barnes is a resident of the Twenty-sixth ward. Stephen G. Spicer is a carpenter, residing in the Twenty-sixth ward. Charles F. Jones, a tavern-keeper, announced himself as "the white man's candidate." James Bellem is also a tavern-keeper.

Court of Common Pleas.

It is understood that but one gentleman will be placed on nomination for the Court of Common Pleas, and that Judge Paxson will quietly receive the endorsement of the convention. For the new place created by the act of Assembly last year there are several aspirants. Henry M. Dechert, Esq., is a resident of West Philadelphia and has been prominently identified in many important suits. Hon. Peter McCall was originally a Whig, and is an honored member of his profession. He has filled the positions of District Attorney and Mayor of the City. George M. Dallas, Esq., resides in the Eighth ward and is a son of the late Hon. George M. Dallas, at one time Vice President of the United States. Frederick Heyer, Esq., is a resident of Germantown and has been engaged in many important civil cases. Thomas M. Greenbank was returned as elected in 1868, but was ousted on his seat being contested before the Legislature.

District Court.

For this position, which was also created by a recent Act of Assembly, but two gentlemen have announced themselves. One is William S. Price, Esq., who has appeared at the urgent solicitation of Judge Campbell, Henry M. Phillips, and other prominent Democratic lawyers. He was a candidate for Congress in 1852. The other is James Otterson, Jr., who was on the defeated ticket a few years ago.

The Legislature.

David A. Nagle, of the Fifth ward, and Samuel D. Dailey, of the Twelfth ward, are the aspirants for the seat in the State Senate from the Third district. Mr. Nagle is the present member, and has done nothing particularly noteworthy during his term. Before entering the Legislature he was a clerk in Petersons' bookstore. Mr. Daily has represented the Ninth district in the House of Representatives for several terms. He remained a passive spectator of all the city corruption schemes passed during his stay at Harrisburg. At the last session he offered a bill proposing to create a position to be known as brick inspector.

The candidates for the lower House, considering the fact that but four districts at the last session were represented by Democrats, are very numerous. In the First District Joseph Caldwell is a candidate. He has already served the district in the Legislature. Judge John K. Findlay is also mentioned.

In the Second district George McGowan, who was defeated last year by reason of a split in his party, is again out. John McGinnis, an old member, is desirous of returning. John Gallagher, of the Second ward, has also announced himself. John R. Fenner, late Coroner, is also desirous of visiting Harrisburg.

In the Third district, the standing candidate, Owen H. Quinn, is working like a beaver "against Sam. Josephs and the ring."

Christopher Kleinz, who received the endorsement of the Republican party at the last election, will, it is thought, again run as independent candidate.

In the Fourth district there is no show for a Democrat, and no one as yet has appeared anxious to figure on the ticket.

In the Fifth district Edward G. Carlin is the only candidate. He was a member last year, prior to which he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was before that a city detective.

In the Sixth district, John F. Mooney, the old member, will in all probability receive the unanimous vote of the convention.

The Seventh and Eighth districts are Republican beyond doubt.

In the Ninth district, George Quigley, an old member; Daniel O'Marra, formerly tavern-keeper; Charles Faurest, a retired mason; John Sweeney, tavern-keeper; William A. Winterer, teller at the Philadelphia Savings Fund; and Robert Moore, stevedore, have announced themselves.

The Tenth district is Republican, and in the Eleventh district Charles Gray is anxious to succeed Mr. Bunn. Henry Vaughan, writing master, Joseph F. Meyers, salesman at Tower Hall, and John F. Belsterling, formerly Mayor of Northern Liberties, have also signified their desire to represent the district.

In the Twelfth district a Democrat would have no show. In the Thirteenth the fight between Michael Mullen, the engineer of the Sewage bill through the Legislature of last winter, and John Forsyth, the present member, will be a bitter and perhaps bloody one. John E. Faunce, lawyer, has also declared himself a candidate.

In the Fourteenth district, John Lawrence will be the candidate against John Cloud.

In the Fifteenth district, Francis D. Leidy, of the Twentieth ward, is the only one to announce his intentions.

In the Sixteenth district, Robert Wilde, a Manayunker, has proclaimed himself a candidate against "Salty" Smith.

In the Seventeenth district, Joseph Campbell, formerly a clerk in the City Treasurer's office, and Richardson L. Wright, an old member, have advertised their cards.

No one appears anxious to enter the field against James Miller in the Eighteenth district, although it is a close one, politically speaking.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Assistant United States Treasurer will commence the payment of July interest to-morrow.

—Independence Square was filled with women and children until 9 o'clock last evening. We hear that next Sunday evening a prayer meeting is to be held on the sacred spot—N. B. Not in the brick chapel.

—Our drinking places, restaurants, ice cream saloons, and other places of public resort were almost all obliged to close early last evening on account of their stock of ice giving out.

—There are four private watchmen employed in the neighborhood of Seventh and Chesnut streets, yet the burglars last Saturday night escaped.

—A handsome gold watch and a roll of bank notes which the unfortunate Barker had on his person when drowned were not found on the body.

—The independent nomination of General William B. Thomas has taken the wind out of the sails of James B. Nicholson, of the Democracy.

—From 4 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon 204 persons drank of the water from the fountain on Chesnut street, near Fifth.

—Mayor Fox should put a stop to the disorderliness which is a regular occurrence on Smith's Island on Sundays.

—Our retail dry goods merchants are beginning to cut down expenses by giving some of their hands vacation.

—The Hope Hose member, Charles Rose, who was killed at the fire on Saturday, will be buried to-morrow.

—That culvert still creeps slowly along North Ninth street, much to the annoyance of storekeepers.

—The Athletics and Union of Morrisania will play this afternoon at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue.

—Chief Mulholland has issued a strict order that no police officer shall take part in any election matter.

—The S. P. C. A. should indict the livery-stable keepers who hired horses to fast drivers yesterday.

—We hear that Edward B. Ketchum, the notorious New York broker, spent yesterday at Chesnut Hill.

—The steamboat Twilight, Captain Henry Crawford, yesterday carried to Bristol 340 passengers.

—The gang of fire roughs that congregate at Eighth and Race streets should be broken up.

—The military spirit in Germantown is rife; so is the spirit to defeat "Salty."

—White pants, alpaca coats, and straw hats were the prevailing style yesterday.

—The new armory of the 1st City Troop will be finished in magnificent style.

—Who is the detective who took a thief's money and then swore him away?

—If two and two make four, how is it that 0 added makes more?

—Count Cliff, of tonsorial fame, is about to study law.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the picker-room of Pollock & Campbell's mill, Twenty-first and Washington avenue. Fortunately it was extinguished before gaining any great headway.

PROSTRATED.—William McGinley, residing at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, was overcome by the heat at Second and Callowhill streets, on Saturday. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

THE FIRE MARSHAL.

Dr. Blackburn's Resignation—His Honorable Official Career.

Dr. A. W. Blackburn, who has held the position of Fire Marshal of this city since 1857, a few days ago placed his resignation in the hands of Mayor Fox, and the latter official is holding the question of its acceptance under consideration. We are glad to know that the Mayor will probably decline to accept the resignation, and most sincerely hope that such will be the case, as it is rarely indeed that any responsible public position is filled with as much earnestness, ability, and integrity as Fire Marshal Blackburn has displayed.

Dr. Blackburn is a native of Stafford county, Virginia, and received his education at Kenyon College, Ohio. During the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida, he was in the military service in the Second Dragoons, and his first visit to Philadelphia, which was made in 1836, was in connection with army business. At the termination of hostilities, in 1839, he removed to Philadelphia, and has continued to reside ever since. His first occupation here was in a drug store, and while engaged in this business he received the soubriquet of "Doctor," by which he is still almost universally known.

In 1840 he abandoned the drug business to engage in that of journalism, and for ten years was one of the ablest and most industrious reporters that has ever been connected with the press of this city. At different times he was connected with nearly every daily journal published here at the time. His accounts of the great riots of May and June, 1844, were especially known for their clear and graphic delineation of the terrible scenes of disorder and violence which disgraced the city at that time.

In 1850 he first became connected with the police department. The Marshal's Police was then in existence, and the Doctor soon made himself famous among the "Killers" and other kindred disorderly classes who had defied the authorities.

At the time of the consolidation of the city and outlying districts, in 1854, Mayor Conrad tendered Mr. Blackburn the highest office in the police in his gift, and afterwards offered him the position of private secretary. Mr. Blackburn served as High Constable and detective under Mayors Conrad and Vaux, winning great credit in the working up and preparation for trial of several celebrated murder cases, and the detection and arrest of shrewd counterfeiters and desperate burglars.

In 1857, Mayor Vaux divided the detective forces into several branches. Dr. Blackburn was assigned to the charge of the fire branch, which he has filled ever since, serving under Mayors Vaux, Henry, McMichael, and Fox—a period of more than thirteen years. During that period he had, up to the first of the present year, arrested 914 persons who were charged with incendiarism. The number convicted averages over one a month, which exceeds the convictions of any other city of the Union. Since then four men have been convicted—one in January and one on his own confession on Saturday last, and two during the past week.

The subject of this sketch, since 1850, has had the tender of every position in the Police Department, from a sergeantcy to the chiefship, but he having so zealously identified himself with the fire detective branch, he refused all. His work in this sphere is so well known to every class of the community as to be a part of the local history of the city. His annual reports are eagerly sought after, and his theories accepted everywhere by scientists and the the heads of the fire detective bureaus in all parts of the world.

He has been ever attentive to the duties of his office, and considering the amount of labor he has performed, he has been but illy compensated for his services. Should he persist in resigning the city will lose an official with whom she cannot well afford to part at this time. His health has been on the decline for sometime, and he intends as soon as he has recuperated sufficiently to engage in a business in which the public and the underwriters will have the advantage of his informational experience.

On parting with a public official such as Dr. Blackwell has been, we wish him better health and better success, in a pecuniary way, than he has known since his connection with the Fire Detective branch of the Police Department.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Our Streets No Longer Safe for Pedestrians.

Some years ago our citizens were kept in constant fear and tremulousness by the many daring acts of garroters, and none would attempt to stir out after nightfall without being heavily armed. For a time these highwaymen set the authorities at defiance, and kept increasing the boldness of their movements. At length, however, the officers of the law succeeded in capturing three or four of them, who were speedily tried, convicted, and sentenced to a long term of years in "Cherry Hill Mansion." This summary method of disposing of them alarmed their comrades, and they sought new fields.

Since then our city has been comparatively free from highwaymen. Yesterday, however, a deed was committed in the broad glare of the noonday sun, on one of the broad highways of this Commonwealth, which, for atrociousness, hardihood, and villainy, has scarce ever been paralleled in this or any other city, and which serves to place the perpetrators in the same category with "Dick Turpin" and "Sixteen-string Jack," and which should prove a warning to our citizens who happen to carry cash or valuables to keep a sharp lookout.

About noon time an individual, whose name is unknown, whilst passing through Sergeant street, near Cumberland, was attacked by William H. Kershaw, James Kershaw, and John McGill, seized by the neck, hurled to the ground, and his pockets rifled of all his valuables, amounting to just *three cents*. What adds to the atrocity of the affair is the fact that the whole party were boys, the oldest being but twelve years of age. We are happy to say that the bold robbers were arrested and held to bail by Alderman Heins.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK VIA LONG BRANCH.—The new road connecting New York with Philadelphia, via Long Branch, will be open for travel on Monday, July 4. Two trains will run daily, one leaving the foot of Walnut street at 7 o'clock A. M., and the other at 3 30 P. M.—the former arriving at Long Branch at 10 45 A. M. and the latter at 6 50 P. M. Passengers taking this line for New York will enjoy a fine view of the Narrows, the lower Quarantine, Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, and Coney Island, as steamers connect that city with Sandy Hook, the terminus of the new road. The afternoon express train will be furnished with splendid palace cars. Passengers taking this line will ask for tickets via Pemberton and Long Branch.

I. O. W. B.—John Decrafe, a depraved specimen of humanity, who resides at No. 1710 Wood street, yesterday indulged in the delectable occupation of wife beating. His wife being blessed with a strong pair of lungs shouted murder lustily. Officer Thorn entered the house, when Decrafe armed himself with an axe and made an attack on him, inflicting a painful wound on his nose. He then ran into the cellar and hid in the coal-hole. Thorne followed, and after a severe tussle arrested him. Alderman Massey placed him under $600 bail to answer.

$12.—An impecunious individual named John Bell was, yesterday afternoon, furnished with apaatments in the Hotel de Moyamensing. The following is the story:—Bell loves his rum, and having no money to procure it he resolved to raise the wind by stealth. accordingly he went prowling around, and meeting one John Moore at Sixth and Bainbridge streets he succeeded in relieving him of $12. A policeman, however, saw the transaction, arrested Bell, introduced him to Alderman Collins, and the above was the sequel.

WHOA! HO!—Benjamin Ambler and Charles Daniels, natives of Plymouth, Montgomery county, yesterday, hitched up their plough-horses and drove to Germantown for a lark. The day being warm, they indulged freely in beer. On starting for home they were somewhat elated, and endeavored to lash their quadrupeds into a trot. Their antics gathering a crowd, a police officer was also attracted, and the Montgomery county chaps were taken before Alderman Good, who held them to answer for fast driving.

KNUCKLES.—George Hubbs, residing No 1114 Allen street, was arrested by the Seventh district police yesterday for carrying concealed deadly weapons in the shape of a set of brass knuckles. Alderman Cahill held him in $800 bail to answer.

MAYHEM.—Yesterday, at Sixth and Pine streets, Russell Thompson and George Thomas, colored, engaged in an altercation, during the continuance of which Russell attempted to chew an ear off George. For this Russell now pines in Moyamensing.

A HERO.—Charles Burns is the name of a heroic chap who, on Saturday last, attacked and beat a woman named Annie Adams, at Front and Spruce streets. Charles, we are pleased to say, now resides in the Hotel de Perkins.

EARLY CLOSING.—The leading piano men of this city have agreed to close their places of business at 5 o'clock every afternoon, and on Saturday at 3 P. M., during July and August

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—George W. Hibbshas been held in $800 bail by Alderman Collins to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 610 Bainbridge street.

BATHERS.—The Schuylkill Harbor police force, on Saturday and yesterday, arrested sixteen persons for bathing contrary to existing ordinances.

DISHES.—Lieutenant Errickson, of the Second district, desires an owner for a lot of dishes supposed to have been stolen.

RABID CANINES.—Two dogs suffering from hydrophobia, were shot by the Seventh district police yesterday.

A MARE.—An owner is wanted for a stray mare at the Eighth District Station House.

THE BEDFORD STREET DISTRICT.—The relapsing fever continues to rage without abatement in Bedford street and vicinity, and we again call attention to the necessity for the adoption of some radical measures to check it. Last week fifty-one new cases were admitted into the Municipal Hospital. Of those previously admitted thirty were discharged as cured and two died. There are at present in the Hospital one hundred and fifty-five patients, four-fifths of whom at least are suffering from the relapsing fever.

Rev. Mr. Long, the Bedford Street Missionary, informs us that this morning he made a tour of inspection, in the course of which he found that a number of the tenement-houses in Dorsey street—a blind alley running into Spafford street, below Shippen—are entirely unprovided with privies or water. The people inhabiting these miserable abodes pay an enormous rental, and this deprivation of the commonest conveniences is an outrage of the grossest kind on the part of the landlords. These tenement-houses, it is well known, are the best paying property in the city, and the owners should at least be compelled to provide privies and to put in water for the benefit of their tenents. It cannot be expected that people situated as the inhabitants of these courts are will escape the ravages of the pestilence that is now desolating the whole neighborhood, and there ought to be authority somewhere to compel the landlords to do their duty in the matter.

THE NEW STATION HOUSE IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Police Committee of City Councils was held this afternoon, and the proposals for the erection of a new station house in the Fifth district opened. The bids, which were for two and three-storied buildings, with Mansard roof, were as follows:—

C. Carman, 3 story	$27,625
" " 2 "	23,470
Henry Phillippi, 3 story	25,000
" " 2 "	21,500
W. H. Cramer, 3 story	25,950
" " 2 "	22,200
C. D. Supplee & Son, 3 story	34,000
" " 2 "	24,700

The contract was awarded to Henry Phillippi for a three-story building, with Mansard roof, at $25,000. It will be erected on the site of the present station house.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Coroner Taylor to-day at noon held an inquest in the case of Charles Rose, a member of the Hope Hose Company, who died from injuries received at the explosion on Saturday morning last, in South Water street. The deposition of J. T. Butterworth, another member of the Hope Hose, was to the effect that witness and deceased were standing on the steps of the building at the time the explosion took place. The explosion apparently took place in the cellar, and the report of which did not sound like fireworks, but similar to that of powder. The deceased, witness, and Mr. Ward, of the Hibernia Engine, were violently thrown to the ground, the door was shattered, and a piece thereof witness thinks struck the deceased. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

NEW IRON STEAMSHIP.—The new iron steamship Benefactor, built for the Lorillard Steamship Company, to run between this port and New York, arrived at the company's dock, pier 19, North Wharves, on Saturday morning.

She was built at Chester by Reaney, Son & Co., of the best materials, and is finished in a style that does the shipbuilders of this section credit. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 195 feet; beam, 37 feet; has two decks, with a cargo capacity of about 12,000 pounds. Her engines are of the most modern and approved pattern, consuming only about five tons of coal in twenty-four hours. She is commanded by Captain L. W. Pennington, who superintended her construction.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A special meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning to consider the plan of the street lines south of the Navy Yard and east of Swanson street. A large number of parties interested were present and gave their views upon the subject. No conclusion had been arrived at as we go to press. A large number of petitions for sewers were received and referred.

CANINES CAPTURED.—The dog-catchers during the past week captured 64 unmuzzled dogs, of which 8 were redeemed.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The decline in the stock market has had a disheartening effect upon the cliques who counted so confidently on a summer rise in prices. The market was dull enough, owing to the apprehension of what Congress might do, but they cling to the expectation that with the adjournment of that body they would be able to revive the activity of the street and bring in the public again. The *contemps* of the Boyd-Ketchum failure has marred their plans. They did not endeavor to sell out upon a sensitive market as has been bequeathed them by this disaster. To begin the campaign afresh is up-hill work. But it is the only alternative to secure themselves.

"In the Government list prices have been lower in currency, but higher in gold. A few weeks ago prices 'crossed.' The present condition of the market only verifies our prediction that in the gradual return to specie payments, and in the absence of a compulsory Funding bill, Governments will follow the decline in gold by a constantly widening margin, for the reason that even with a resumption of specie payments such securities will always command a premium. At the close of the week the 6's, which are taken as the feature of the list, were quoted 113 when gold was 111. If exceptions be taken to this illustration on the ground that the 6's will soon be extinguished, making their present value only 110, we can refer to the sixes of 1881, which are quoted 117½. Were it not for the privilege which the Government has of buying in the 6's this year and the 6's in 1872 at par in gold they would range several per cent. higher.

"The money market at the close was easy at four per cent. on call. Some loans were standing over at five per cent., but the general rate on Saturday was as stated, while the Government dealers were generally accommodated at three per cent. This ease in the face of shipments of currency to the West has occasioned considerable surprise. The explanation lies in the reduced volume of money required to carry stocks and gold since the decline in prices. Commercial paper was steady for short dates. Buyers of four months' paper were not disposed to concede better rates than seven per cent., a figure which they look for in the open market before the expiration of the time designated.

"Foreign exchange was strong and higher on Saturday, and the prime bankers advanced their rates to 109¾ for sixty days' sterling and 110½ for sight bills. The market was active under the purchases by merchants, who thought gold reasonably cheap at 111, while some of the foreign bankers have sold bonds to make the slight profit between European and domestic price."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s 1 se....106½	$3000 Phila & E 6s.. 92
$5000 Leh V R n bds trf.. 96	20 sh Leh V R..... 58¾

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New. c&p..100½	200 sh O C & A R.... 46¾
$2000 City 6s, Old... c&p.. 98	100 do.....int. 46¾
$5000 C & A m 6s,'89 94¾	100 sh Reading R..53-44
100 sh Sch Nv..... 8¾	200 do.....lg. 53¾
	$5000 Cata Pf 1s..c. 37¾
	100 sh Leh N St.b5. 34¾

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

MEARS.—On the 26th instant, HENRY D. MEARS, in the 41st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 715 Pine street, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES

Illuminated with ARMS, CRESTS and MONOGRAMS in the highest style of art.

INITIALS and MONOGRAMS stamped in colors gratis.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,

mwf No. 913 ARCH Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

Every one invited to call and see "THE DAVIS' REFRIGERATOR freezing water into solid ice every day this week, at

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

Great Central House-furnishing Store,

4 7 4mwp No. 915 MARKET Street.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Hatch-Babcock Investigation.

Probable Fate of the Treaty.

Railroad Affairs in the West.

The Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Doctors Disagreeing.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Senator Cameron gave notice this morning that he would insist upon an arrangement to go into executive session at one o'clock on the San Domingo treaty. Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would insist upong oing on with the tax bill.

The Hatch Investigation.

It is said that the examination of the evidence of Hatch investigation has had an unfavorable effect upon the treaty, especially on the terms of the original protocol which has been made public. The general impression now is that the treaty will be rejected.

The Duty on Salt.

The House by a large vote adopted the resolution to-day instructing the Ways and Means Committee to bring in the bill at once reducing the duty on salt one-half. It is likely this will meet with the same fate as the bill for free coal.

The Funding Bill.

To-morrow has been set apart for the consideration of the Funding bill, after the morning hour. Mr. Schenck has had the rules suspended and an order entered confining speeches on the bill to five minutes.

The Currency Bill.

The conference committee on the Currency bill had a meeting yesterday, but did not come to any agreement. They are to have another meeting to-day.

The North Atlantic Fleet.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Commodore J. F. Green, commanding the South Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, reports his arrival on the 24th of May at Santa Barbara de Samana, having sailed from Boston on the 4th of May. He states that the passage was prolonged by meeting almost continuous fresh southerly winds from the time of crossing the Gulf Stream until reaching latitude 25 deg. north. Officers and crew all well.

The Armes Court Martial.

A general order has been published by the War Department dismissing from the service Brevet Major George A. Armes, Captain 10th Cavalry.

He was found guilty of the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the eighty-third article of war."

Nominations by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The following nominations were sent in to-day:—George Cogswell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Massachusetts, vice N. G. Howe, to be relieved; First Lieutenant W. B. Kennedy to be captain in the 10th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood to be first lieutenant in the 5th Artillery.

Postmasters—Julius Ropes at Ishpenning, Mich.; William D. Hitchcock at Alpena, Mich.; A. G. Allen at Perea, Ohio; W. W. Webb at La Crosse, Wis.; Nicholas P. Trist at Alexandria, Virginia.

The French Practice Squadron.

Commander E. O. Matthews, in charge of the torpedo station off Newport, R. I., reports to the Navy Department the arrival there of the French line-of-battle ship Jean Bart and brig Obligado, composing the French practice squadron. They propose to remain ten days.

Murder of a Sheriff.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A letter from Corpus Christi states that the sheriff of Nueces county has been found murdered, and there was consequently great excitement.

Richmond City Debt.

The interest on the Richmond, Va., city debt will be promptly paid July first. The bonds could be sold higher than heretofore, but there are none on the market.

Indian Depredations.

The mail rider from Austin, Texas, to Fredericksburg, in that State, reported that on Saturday, the 11th instant, a party of Indians came within fifteen miles of Austin, on the Little Barton creek, and stole horses from several parties, who pursued the Indians, but as they have not returned fears are entertained that they have been murdered by the savages.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Petitions were presented and appropriately referred. From the New York Legislature relating to the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; from citizens of Georgia for the establishment of the United States District Courts, and from soldiers of the late war, calling attention to the bounty bill.

A motion by Mr. Howard to hold an evening session to-day to dispose of the Texas, Pacific, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bills was objected to by Mr. Sherman as tending to delay the Tax bill, and gave rise to a lengthy debate.

The motion was finally agreed to and at 12'15 the Tax Tariff bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated as the result of the committee's consultation in regard to the bill that they had agreed to let all income taxes go in accordance with the vote of Senate on Friday, striking out the personal income tax. To make up for that loss of revenue they proposed to continue the tax on sugar as it is now and also the tax on gross receipts.

He said the House proposition for a classification of the tax on sugars had been objected to by business men throughout the country, and the Senate Committee's classification had encountered equally strong opposition. The remaining sections of the bill would clear up ambiguities in reference to the special tax on dividends of corporations, such as insurance companies, and relative to the Shakers and other religious societies. Instead of striking out the tariff part of the bill and leaving the whole subject to the determination of a committee of conference, he suggested that the Senate should proceed under the five minute rule of debate to act upon each section separately.

The House made an argument for retaining the income tax.

Mr. Sherman suggested that the question had been decided. He had no hope that the vote of the Senate would be changed.

Mr. Drake thought there was reason to hope that the vote would be changed.

Mr. Howe continued his remarks.

At 1'15 o'clock a motion to go into executive session was rejected: yeas 29, nays 30.

The income tax sections were then stricken out without a division.

Mr. Sherman offered a new section to continue the tax on corporations and salaries during this year.

Mr Bayard opposed continuance of the tax mainly in justice to the salaries of the officers of the Government now poorly paid.

Mr. Sherman said the personal income tax was being collected for the present year, and the income taxes should cease at the same time, besides the provision had already been adopted by the Senate. The amendment was agreed to and various others submitted by Mr. Sherman to carry out the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Johnson, to regulate the manufacture of brandy from grapes, peaches, and other fruit.

By Mr. Walker, for the establishment of a department of revenue.

By Mr. Maynard, to punish the collection of illegal taxes on passengers.

Mr. Hood introduced a bill for the distribution *pro rata* of all moneys paid or to be paid by the republic of Venezuela for claims of citizens of the United States under the award of the mixed commission under the treaty of April 25, 1866. Passed.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) introduced a bill to authorize the issue of 4 per cent. bonds, exchangeable for and convertible into legal-tender notes at par. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Reeves offered a preamble and resolutions directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report to the House forthwith a bill reducing the present duties on all classes of salt fifty per cent.

The previous question was seconded; 71 to 67.

Mr. McCarthy moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected; yeas 98, nays 106.

Mr. Ferries moved to reconsider the vote whereby the main question was ordered.

Mr. Cox moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Cox's motion was agreed to; yeas 101, nays 57.

The resolution was then adopted; yeas 109, nays 49.

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Asper, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Bigge, B